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GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for superior excellence, after comparative tests.

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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,896—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1892.

BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
17-12	9-14	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	17-12	5-14
12	12	7-8	12	13
29-4	15-10	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	29-4	15-10
29-4	14-3		29-4	14-3
41-12	23	6 After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	41-12	23-6

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
†	ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	12th Nov.
B.I.	HIMALAYA	3800	2000	J. Orman	19th ,,
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	26th ,,
B.I.	CLYDE	4156	800	J. L. Pardie	3rd Dec.
†	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th ,,
B.I.	GANGES	4205	800	T. J. Alderton	17th ,,
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	24th ,,
B.I.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.G.Worcester	31st ,, 1893.
†*	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	7th Jan.
B.I.	VALETTA	4019	1000	R. F. Briscoe	14th ,,
†	ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	21st ,,
B.I.	PERIM	3908	750		28th ,,

The Steamers marked B I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†* This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

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A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on 4th day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

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Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

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16th Nov. 14th Dec.
30th Nov. 28th Dec.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, October 31, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA,
calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on t 17th Nov., 15th Dec., and 12th Jan. 1893.

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F. BRANCHI,
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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct., 22, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH

THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIX	F. Bigger	4,600	750	1st Jan.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothardt's, and other routes.

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Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	22nd Nov.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,400	650	22nd Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ORION	G. Wallusching	3,200	500	8th Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, November 3, 1892.

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BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
CITY OF DUNDEE	E. Halley	2612	15th Nov.

THIS Steamer, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck. Amidships Punkahs and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European.

Apply to

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Bombay, 31st Oct, 1892.

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S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 9th November, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 13th November, at 11 a. m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,496 tons, on the 12th November, noon, calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvi, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CAMORTA," 2,097 tons, on the 10th November, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

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FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th November, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

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BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	15th Nov.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

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Price per doz.	Rs. 26	29-4 per doz.

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KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE. For strengthening and beautifying the Hair and preventing Baldness. Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

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THORPE & CO., (OUTFITTERS) BOMBAY.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE. A specific for Rickets in Children and Wasting Diseases in grown-up persons, easily digestible by the most sensitive of Stomach, and free from unpleasant taste and smell. Re. 1-4.—MADON, SONS & Co., 23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10TH.

MRS. ALICE SHAW.

LA BELLE SIFFLEUSE

PROGRAMME:—

PART I.

1 Overture ....Calif de Bagdad .....Boildieu.
STRING BAND.
CONDUCTOR HERR OTTO STELLA.
2 Song.....Oft in the Stilly Night.....Moore.
MR. ANDERSEN CLARKE.
3 Il Bacio ...—...(With Orchestral Accompaniment .....Arditi,
MRS. ALICE SHAW.
4 Song .....O Bitt auch liebe Vogelein..F. Gumbert.
MRS. SCHULTZ.
5 (a) Valse .....
(b) Polonaise in A Flat.....Chopin
MR. EDGAR HULLAND.
(a) Lullaby .....Theo. Ward.
(b) Chaconne .....Durand.
MRS. ALICE SHAW.

PART II.

7 Selection ....La Mascotte .....Audran
STRING BAND.
CONDUCTOR HERR OTTO STELLA.
8 Song.....Canst Thou Believe? .....Giordani
MR. ANDERSEN CLARKE.
9 (a) The Last Rose of Summer
(b) Robin Adair
(c) The Minstrel Boy
MRS. ALICE SHAW.
10 Cavatina .....Der Freischutz .....Weber.
MRS SCHULTZ.
11 LaCampanella.....Paganini-Liszt.
MR. EDGAR HULLAND.
12 Bolero.....(With Orchestral accompaniment) .....Moszkowski.
MRS. ALICE SHAW.

Accompanist Mr. F. Seymour Dove.
Prices Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.
Plan at Soundy and Co., Ld.
Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9.
T. V. TWINNING,

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT.

THE WILLARD OPERA CO.

LAST NIGHT

OF THE REALLY COMIC OPERA

"FALKA."

Miss VERA PATEY IN THE TITLE ROLE.
Supported by a Company of Musical and Dramatic Artistes, Capable of interpreting Author and Composer.

THURSDAY NEXT, Nov. 10.

Messrs. GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S GREATEST SUCCESS, THE GONDOLIERS.

In which Miss Vera Patey will dance the Cachucha.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Boxes to hold 4, Rs. 16; Box Seats Rs. 4; Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 3; Pit Stalls, Rs. 2; Pit, Rs. 1. Military and Navy in Uniform, Half-Price to Second and Back Seats.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Commence at 9 p.m.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

NOTICE.

THE HOLZAPFEL'S COMPOSITIONS Co., LIMITED,

NEW-CASTLE-ON-TYNE.

WE have APPOINTED Mr. BOMANJEE DHUNJEEBHOY our AGENT for the PORT and SHIPPING of Bombay.

W. CROWDER & Co.,
Chief Agents in India.

Bombay, 7th November, 1892.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 2nd November, 1892.
" No. 4872-D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
SIMLA, the 17th October, 1892.

HORSES.

REMOUNTS.
NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to the Advertisement of the 22nd October, 1891, it is hereby notified that the number of young country-bred HORSES likely to prove suitable for Army purposes, which it is anticipated will be purchased by the Government of India during the year 1893-94, is estimated at 700. But this estimate is subject to alteration hereafter.

BENGAL.
HAPUR REARING DEPOT.
Young horses, eighteen months old and upwards ...300
KARNAL REARING DEPOT.
Young horses, eighteen months old and upwards ...300
BOMBAY.
AHMEDNAGAR REARING DEPOT.
Young horses, eighteen months old and upwards ...100
Total ...700

2. The average price for young horses of this class will be fixed according to their merits, but every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the average fixed by Government is not exceeded.
3. The purchases will be made at the various horse fairs, horse shows, and districts in India, by Remount Agents, under the orders of the Director, Army Remount Department.

(Sd.) E. H. H. COLLEN, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India."

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
B. H. POTTINGER, Lieut-General,
Secretary to Government.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on MONDAY, the 21st day of November, 1892, for CONSTRUCTING a MANUAL ENGINE FIRE-BRIGADE STATION, at Delisle Road.

2.—Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3.—Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 900 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4.—A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5.—The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. SMITH, M.I.C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office: Bombay, 8th Nov., 1892.

AURUNGABAD CANTONMENT WATER SUPPLY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to noon on the 1st of December, 1892, for the following items of work in connection with the above Water Work:—

1st—The construction of about a mile of infiltration tunnel and Duct sunk fifteen feet below the bed of the Wohor River. The same to be built of brick in lime mortar, the sides being pierced and provided with dry brick percolating screens.

The bed of the River is sand and rock, which will entail pumping and blasting operations.

2nd—The construction of a covered Service Reservoir. The sides and floor being concrete and the roof concrete arches, supported on rolled iron beams.

3rd.—The laying and jointing of 5½ miles of cast iron main and the supply and fixing of sluice valves, air valves, and stand posts.

The above items of work may be tendered for separately, but preference will be given to the tenderer who will contract for the whole work. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 1,000 Rupees, to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender. Unsuccessful tenderers will have the deposit returned to them within a week of depositing same.

A further deposit of 5 per cent. will have to be made by the contractor whose tender may be accepted, and 5 per cent. will be withheld from monthly payments for work done. The total deposit, viz., 10 per cent. will be refunded after a period of three months during which time the work will have to be maintained by the contractor.

Further information can be obtained from the Divisional Engineer, Western Division, Aurungabad, and Plans and Specifications can be seen in his Office.

The Undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reason.

W. MARRETT,
Divisional Engineer, Western Division,
H. H. the Nizam's P. W. D., Aurungabad.

THE MOST POPULAR

SQUARE PIANOFORTES

OF THE DAY.

SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART

GOLD MEDAL AND SOEHNE'S

IRON STANDARD INDIAN SQUARES.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, shewing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11TH.

MRS. ALICE SHAW.

LA BELLE SIFFLEUSE.

PROGRAMME:—

PART I.

1 Overture..... The Octoroon .....Benedict.
STRING BAND.
CONDUCTOR HERR OTTO STELLA.
2 Song..... Dear Home Land .....Slaughter
MR. ANDERSEN CLARKE.
3 Valse .....Lente de Sylvia .....Delibes.
MRS. ALICE SHAW.
(With Orchestral Accompaniment)
4 Scena ed Aria..Der Freis-chutz .....Weber.
MRS. SCHULTZ.
5 (a) Minuet .....Paderewski.
(b) Study on the Black Keys.....Chopin.
MR. EDGAR HULLAND.
6 La Belle Siffleusé (composed for Mrs. Shaw.).....Solomon.
MRS. ALICE SHAW.
(With Orchestral Accompaniment.)

PART II.

7 Selection ....Dorothy .....Cellier.
STRING BAND.
CONDUCTOR HERR OTTO STELLA.
8 Song .....(By Desire) She Wore a Wreath of Roses .....Knight.
MR. ANDERSEN CLARKE.
9 (a) Leonora.....Wimpfheimer.
(b) Tanzweise .....Meyer-Helmund.
MRS. ALICE SHAW.
10 Liebes-Gluck.....Josef Sucher,
Mrs. SCHULTZ.
11 (a) Minuet .....Albanesi.
(b) Gavotte Imperiale .....Jan tha.
MR. EDGAR HULLAND.
12 Il Bacio .....Arditi.
MRS. ALICE SHAW.
(With Orchestral Accompaniment.)

Accompanist, MR. F. SEYMOUR DOVE.
Prices Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.
Box Plan at SOUNDY and Co., Ld.
Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9.
T. V. TWINNING.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 158 Military Messes and 46 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

GARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET FILS.	Epernay.
OOLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.

CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.

As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.

Rs. 53 per doz. qts. and Rs. 28 per doz. pts., nett cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

FOR the last two years this WELL-KNOWN COGNAC FIRM have acquired SECOND RANK in the Official Returns of Brandy Exported from Cognac by over 200 Cognac Firms. This clearly proves that their Brandies are becoming more and more appreciated. During the year 1891 they EXPORTED 288,645 GALLONS.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Apollo House.

TREEPOORAH BHOYROBBY RUSHAYON

IS really a "DYING MAN'S GOLD DROP" for the Radical Cure of Spleen Enlargement, Liver, Jaundice, Ague, Malarious Fever, and any other obstinate fever of any standing.

It has been found of Wonderful Efficacy in every case.

Price Rs. 1-8 Per Phial.

WITHOUT A TRACE OF MERCURRY.

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

L. MITTER,
41-2, Bagbazar Street, Calcutta.

May also be had of BABOO BORODA PERSAD BOSE, B.A., Sub-Editor, Bunjo Neebasu Press, Calcutta, Bara Nassee Ghoses St.

"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCK ROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 32 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" also, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per annum, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—English-made solid 18-carat Gold Keeper Rings in the latest, most artistic designs. Plain or chased Bands. Plain and Fancy Buckle and strap. Basket or Pleated patterns at prices unaffected by the depreciated Rupee. Rs. 20, 24, 28, 30, and 34. Buckle rings set with one Diamond and two Rubies or Sapphires, Rs. 30 and 43.—MARCKS & Co., Ld. Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE.—VIOLIN, guaranteed genuine STRADIVARIUS, CREMONA (Anno V P F 33) Rare chance for Amateurs. Apply MONS WILLIMOFF. 2, Apollo Hotel

TENTS of various kinds FOR HIRE. Orders are now registered. Double and Single Pole, Rowties, Shamianas, Tatts, Stables, Hoobas, &c., &c. Apply to PESTONJEE, Esplanade Gymkhana, Bombay.

LANOWLI.—FOREST COTTAGE, FOR SALE, with large Compound, convenient to the Railway Station. Apply to T. KELBY, G. I. P. Railway, Shahabad (Deccan.)

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, 3 plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE CUWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

A SPECIAL LINE, Gent's White Cashmere MUFFLETS, beautifully soft and extra rich quality. Cash or V. P. P. Rs. 2-12.—HADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld. Bombay.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

MORTON, MAJU & Co.'s LOVELY TEAS, at Re. 1 per lb. Delicious Ceylon, Matchless Indian (Kangra), Imperial Family Mixture and Orange Pekoe assorted.—Church Gate Street, Bombay.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Rs. 6, 5 and 4 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and packed in boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manila and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a SMALL ELEPHANT, standing not less than 3ft. 6 in. and not more than 4 ft. 6 in. Apply to "MERCHANT," care of this Paper.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, by a young man with business knowledge. Could accompany any Gentleman on tour through any part of the world. Apply by letter to "V.," care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN, thoroughly experienced in all departments of Mercantile business, presently Managing Secretary of a Cotton Spinning and Manufacturing Company, is open for an engagement. Highest references. Address "SCOTCHMAN, Office of this Paper.

FOLDING or TRAVELLING HARMONIUMS, complete in case, with 5 stops, in solid walnut veneered case; compass 3 octaves. This instrument shuts in a box. Rs. 125 to Rs. 165.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

GENTLEMEN'S SILVER and GOLD STUDS.—Plain Bright or Dull Silver Studs, from Rs. 1-8 to 3-8 per set; Gold Studs from Rs. 12 to 18 per set; Bright or Dull Silver Sleeve Links, from Rs. 3 to 8; Gold Sleeve Links, Rs. 18.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed with my family in the Alexandra Hotel for three weeks, and was well satisfied with everything. The Proprietor is a most polite and obliging gentleman, and the servants were also obliging and respectful. The table was good, indeed, and the accommodation excellent and the charges very moderate. I ought to mention the fact that on our arrival at the Hotel, Mrs. Lyon was very sick, indeed, and after a brief stay of three weeks was so far recovered as to be able to return home.—JAMES LYON, M. E. Mission, Ajmere.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, is NOW OPEN. It is the most comfortable, the best situated, central and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate.

MATHERAN.—Mr. J. X. PINTO, Proprietor of PINTO'S HOTEL, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen that his well-known and most central Hotel is NOW OPEN to VISITORS. Terms Moderate.

FOR SALE, or HIRE, from 1st December, two second-hand BILLIARD TABLES, in good condition. Apply to JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

FOR SALE.—NEGATIVES of PHOTOS, by P. Vuccino, also First Class Photographs Printed and Colored. Apply MANECK & Co., Photo Artists, late P. Vuccino, 6, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

FREE.—Complete ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE is now ready, Post free, with order forms and envelopes on application.—The ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Ld., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady-trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of A. and B. MACKAY'S Celebrated WHISKIES, of LIQUEUR, Cocktail, Glenfiddich, and Old Silent Malt Brands, to be had from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street. Also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jaskar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Gokkara:—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—"It is really a dyng man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description,—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

A NOVELTY in NEW YEAR and 'XMAS CARDS.—Scraps from Mr. BHEDWAR'S CHAMPIONSHIP and other Medal Pictures, mounted on specially ordered out Christmas and New Year Cards, elegant in design with Floral borders in gold and appropriate verses from English Poets, are now on VIEW and SALE at Messrs. THACKER and Co., Rampart Row. Number very limited. Price Re. 1-4 each.

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE, Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

DAHLIAS, 30 DISTINCT SORTS; Bagonias, Gloxinias, Garden Seeds, Pumps, and other Sundries.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WAI-HAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Dawkmaster and Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets; by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

A REGISTER for the TRANSFER of this Bank's Shares in the Bombay Presidency has been OPENED at this Branch.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, 5th November, 1892.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS in Duplicate will be received by the Ordnance Officer-in-Charge, Madras Arsenal, up to 21st November, 1892, and opened at 12 noon, on the 22nd November, 1892, for SUPPLY of TENT MATERIALS (more or less) to the Madras Arsenal, up to 28th February, 1893.

Tenders will be received on Printed Forms procurable for 8 annas in this office.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 5 per-cent in Bank Receipt as earnest money. The accepted Tenderer must execute an agreement.

In the event of the party whose tender is accepted failing to take it up, his earnest-money will be forfeited.

On failure of the contract it shall be competent for the Inspector General of Ordnance to confiscate the whole or any part of the security deposit to Government at his own discretion.

Parties tendering are particularly requested to give their address in full.

The rates are required for delivery at Madras.

Fractional parts of rates will not be accepted.

Madras Arsenal, 3rd November, 1892.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR INDIGENOUS STORES, LEATHER GOODS, COCOANUT OIL, AND COTTON WASTE, &c.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., Gunfire, on TUESDAY, 15th November, 1892, for the SUPPLY of Indigenous Stores, Leather Goods, Cocoanut Oil, and Cotton Waste, &c., required for the Broad and Meter Gauge Sections of the Company's system, commencing 1st January, 1893, and ending on dates as noted on Tender Forms.

2.—Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere and conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form.

3.—The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rate quoted.

4.—Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores, &c.," and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (Rupees One Thousand) must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered.

5.—If Government Paper and other Securities be submitted they must be endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and as a further Security for the due fulfilment of the contract, a deduction of 10 Per Cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the estimated value of the items to be supplied, or at the Agent's option a further deposit will have to be made so as to make the total deposit equal to 5 Per Cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tender.

6.—All stores to be in accordance with the Company's samples, which may be seen at Parel or Ajmere.

7.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's, Office, Parel, October 20, 1892.

ROPES! ROPES!! ROPES!!!

FOR Plain and Fancy-Coloured Ropes for Punkahs, apply to

THE ELGIN MILLS,
CAWNPORE.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., Ld.,

OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TELEPHONES,
ELECTRIC BELLS,
LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, BATTERIES,
MEDICAL INDUCTION COILS,
AND OTHER
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.

THE COMPANY are prepared to undertake the ERECTION of TELEPHONE LINES and TELEPHONIC INSTALLATIONS for Native States, Corporations, Companies or Private Individuals. Estimates furnished on application.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LAWRENCE'S SPECIFIC FOR LEPROSY

IS one of the best MEDICINES yet discovered for CURE of LEPROSY and other Skin Diseases. Price: Rs. 4. Packing Extra.

LAWRENCE'S RHEUMATIC OIL.

IT is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, &c. Price: Re. 1-4. Packing 2 As.

ALLAHABAD, the 15th June, 1892.

Dear Sirs,
I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the Excellence, Genuineness, and freshness of the medicine supplied by Messrs. Basu and Nephews, Chemists, No. 41-2 Bagbazar St., Calcutta, for cure of Leprosy, &c. I have found it most efficacious Medicine for sure cure of the obstinate skin diseases.

(Sd.) H. GERRAD.

CALCUTTA, 12th August 1892.

MESSRS. BASU AND NEPHEWS,
Chemists and Sole Agents, Bagbazar Street.

Dear Sirs,
I have no hesitation in saying that your LAWRENCE'S SPECIFIC for LEPROSY has been found wonderfully efficacious in the diseases arising from effects of Mercury and other foul matter.

Yours Faithfully,
(Sd.) A. INDRA.

BASU & NEPHEWS,
CHEMISTS AND SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,
No. 41-2, BAGBAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

THE
HOTEL DE PARIS,
AT
SIMLA, OF BANSARDS,
WILL BE OPEN
ALL THE YEAR ROUND
FOR
VISITORS AND BOARDERS.
SPECIAL TERMS
FOR THE
WINTER SEASON.
Apply to the MANAGER.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

An acknowledgment of confidence in the ability of a professional must afford gratification under any circumstances. Testimonials free on application.

II.

Dear Mrs. BOND,—
I am going to-day, good-bye, and God bless you. I will write to you from London.
Please give bearer my belt.

Yours affectionately,
E. E.

Sept. 7th, 47, Watson's Hotel.

III.

Extract.

ADEN, 22nd Sept. 1892.

My Dear Mrs. BOND,—
I have missed you so much. I got so dependent on a little love, and you have been so good and kind to me. I will never forget how kind you were to me through that dreadful illness. I never felt so desolate in my life, and you were such a comfort to me, &c., &c.,

Yours affectionately,
E. E.

IV.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the abilities of Mrs. Marie C. Bond, both as Nurse and Physician, who attended me in my late illness; she is clever; has unlimited knowledge in every branch of her calling. She has my suffrage for her well-doing.

G. G.

Colaba, Bombay, October 7th, 1892.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly Printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

COUGHS,
COLDS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in

NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL .....£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£70,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June, or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DRACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,040
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,025
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£32
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	185
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Ni
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	260 / 195
Backhay Ice	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	80
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,300
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1075
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	84
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 22½	202
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	87
Nasharbhoy & Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	42
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	18
Orient Ice	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of Wales Firein.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	60
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000 / Prf. 1,000	100 / 100	100 / 100	5 pr. ct. / 10 pr. ct.	20 / 100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	830
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	Re. 1	181

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	000'1	1,100	18 pr. ct.	305
Apollo	750	000'2	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	001'1	1,000	Nil. 40	122
Bombay Cotton Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	122½
Broach City Press Co., Ltd.	500	200	200	16	150 / 220
Calaba	600	200	all	20	300
East India	500	1,880	1,880	325	w.d.
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,450
Fort	400	250	...	130	155xd
French	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	960
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	100	500 / 520
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	450	500	500	50	137½
Khangaum	750	400	all	50	515 / 525
Mofussil Co.	240	450	450	20½	120
Mahamadpur Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	520 / 85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	91½
Mofussil Co.	2,125	400	400	Rs. 40	485
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	285
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	570 xd
New Indian	1,000	125	125	Rs. 1	122½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500		450
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,600
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w d
Surat Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35 / 75	210 / 245
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	...	
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	1,020

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	515 xd
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	88
Ballary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	650
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	415
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	360 nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	480
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,145
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,080
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	750
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	690
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1.	Rs. 30	465
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	457
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	460
Chun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	555
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	755 xd
Hingughat Mill	700	500	500	40 / 25	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 0	695
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,080 xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	410
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,125 xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	650
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	228
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	865
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 x d
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	715
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	7.0
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	181
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	7.0
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,145
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,375
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	555
Mahaboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	475
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,555
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	150
Morarji Gocouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,940
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	108	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	1,000	Nil.	par.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	570 xd
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	457½
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,310
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	725
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,150
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,387½
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs. 60	655
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	220
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	300
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	410
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	530
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	715 xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	610

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-11
China Leaf	"	25-7 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25-0 "
Do. do. new	"	24-14 "
Australia do.	"	25-2
Bombay do.	"	25-5
English Sovereigns	"	15-14
Do. Drazons	"	15-12-6
Bar Silver 17 Deterenes	"	109-7
Do. 17½ do.	"	109-10
Carolas Dollars	"	235 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	228 "
Five-Francs	"	219 "

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
New Mofussil Company, 3 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Elektra left the dock yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Mahanady entered the dock on Monday, and the s.s. Nurani left it yesterday.

AN UNPLEASANT SURPRISE.—Before Mr. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Constable Clarkson preferred a charge of theft against a *purdasee*, named Ramlal Ramprasad. Bhao Narayen, the complainant, deposed that the prisoner suddenly snatched a copper pot out of his hand, at Girgaum Road, and took to flight. His appeals for assistance arrested the attention of a policeman, who succeeded in stopping the fugitive. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for eight months.

A STABBING AFFRAY.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Govind Mulla charged Ganu Govind, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with causing hurt to the complainant by means of a knife. The accused, in his defence, stated that he did slap the complainant, who insulted his mother. The complainant and one Dewjee thereupon fell on him, and struck him severely. He went and made a complaint to the police, who referred him to his Worship. He returned home, got a knife, and then went to Govind, and defied and challenged him to fight with him. Govind and Dewjee attempted to snatch the knife from his hand, and in doing so Govind got his fingers cut. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Alfred McCullach was charged by Constable Ellis, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with attempting to commit suicide by swallowing an over-dose of opium. The accused came to Bombay from Mhow about a year ago, and lived in a chawl, at Parel Road. He had no employment. He swallowed opium about a week ago, and was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment. Subsequently he was taken to the European General Hospital from which he was discharged on Monday last. The Magistrate ordered that the accused should furnish bail in a sum of Rs. 50 not to attempt to commit suicide in future, and the case was adjourned until to-day in order to enable the accused to produce the necessary security.

THE STRIKE AT THE SASSOON MILLS.—The strike of mill-hands belonging to the Sassoon Mill still continues. The manager has employed 150 new hands instead of those who refuse to work. There is no fear of any disturbance as a number of policemen are placed on duty at the mills. About 1,000 employes of the mill went to the office of a native paper, called the *Subodha Patrika*, and demanded from its editor the name of the man who supplied him with some information, which appeared in that paper last week. The editor refused to comply with the request stating that if the information was incorrect he would contradict it in the next issue. The mill-hands then went to the Churney Road Garden, where they held an open-air meeting to consider the advisability of returning to their work. The meeting, however, dispersed before they came to any final conclusion.

A BURGLAR'S SINGULAR NARRATIVE.—Before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Burratally Ali Mahomed, a Caboolee burglar, with several previous convictions, was charged by Inspector Gray, with attempted house-breaking at 3 a.m., on Saturday morning. The evidence showed that a *pan*-seller at Bhendy Bazaar heard some one in a gully at work with implements of house-breaking, and sent a *kalassi* to bring the police. On returning with a native constable they entered the gully, and discovered the accused in the act of leaving the place after throwing away a large auger with which he had been endeavouring to break open the shop of a Jew, named Sale Ebrahim, who had property, valued at Rs. 2,000, inside. The accused was taken into custody, and lodged at the Pydhownee Police Station. The prisoner's defence was that he had rented a room in a house above the gully, and earned an honest living as a dock-labourer. He denied his previous convictions, but one which he said was owing to ill-feeling existing between him and a Sirdar of Cabul. He said he was sick of Bombay, where the police constantly tracked him, and he was unable to travel to Cabul for fear of being hacked to pieces in consequence of his service, under General Roberts, at one time. To substantiate his statement he called two witnesses who spoke to the prisoner's employment in a tea-shop, and to his subsequent proprietorship of another shop. The Magistrate altered the charge to one of being found in a place between sunset and sunrise, and sentenced him to jail for three months.

COLONEL OLCOTT AT DARJEELING.

COLONEL OLCOTT, President of the Theosophical Society, took advantage of his recent visit to Calcutta, *en route* to Burma, to visit the Thibetan Minister, who is now at Darjeeling. His Excellency Kaheon Sheda Pishi Pai is the grandson of the Regent Minister, who expelled Hucand Gabet from Thibet. He is the Minister of Foreign Affairs—a new cabinet office which has recently been formed. Colonel Olcott was accompanied by Mr. H. Dharmapata, the secretary of the recently-formed Maha Bodhi Society, and the object of their visit was to offer to the Talai Lama, through the Minister, certain religious presents from Sumangala, the High Priest of Ceylon and the Japanese priest-students now at Colombo. His Excellency expressed himself deeply interested in Colonel Olcott's efforts for the unification of Buddhism and spoke in warm terms of the useful work of the Maha Bodhi Society. After regaling Col. Olcott with the inevitable Thibetan buttered tea, the Minister presented him with a small talisman expressing his great regret that the urgeonsy of his business in Burma prevented Colonel Olcott from renewing his visit.

THE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE EXAMINATIONS.

THE results of the examinations held in August and September last are as follows :—

Mechanical Engineering.—First Class, Full Technological Certificate and L. M. E.—Ardeshir M. Gagrat, Mehrjibhai K. Sumtoke, Navroji J. P. Dhabeewala, Mulji G. Dhubal, Nusserwanji A. Jasawala, Narayen M. Namjoshi, Gopalrao D. Mehta, Jadhav G. G. Rayul, Jamshedji B. Spencer, Gunputrao D. Dinanath, Jivram B. Ganla, and James D'Silva.

Second Class.—Full Technological Certificate only.—Richard J. Hunt, Jagatram R. Javer, Hari V. Devul, Santoo A. Patwardhan, Balwant A Bapat, Trimbuklal H. Sadhu, Nagindas A. Ghoewala, Bhicajee Cowasjee Mewawala, and Navroji D. Kotwal.

Cotton Manufacture.—First Class Full Technological Certificate and L. C. M.—Dinshaw S. Mehente, Edulji Cowasji Patel, and Jamshedji S. Lantin.

Second Class.—Full Technological Certificate only.—Meherjibhai U. Engineer.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Ashnera State Railways.]

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended October 29, 1892, on 1,674·02 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,14,000	2,45,000	4,000	3,63,000
Or per mile of railway	68	146	3	217
For previous 16 weeks of half-year.	17,08,447	31,63,872	2,91,177	51,63,496
Total for 17 weeks.	18,22,447	34,08,872	2,95,177	55,26,496
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,671·92 miles open]	1,26,333	2,65,641	4,463	3,96,407
Per mile of Ry do.	75	159	3	237
Total to corresponding date do.	18,62,518	40,38,395	88,933	59,89,846

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 33,407
Do. to date ..... " 4,63,350

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A NATIONAL conference is to be held early next month to discuss the failure of the British crops.

THE official trade returns of great Britain show a serious decline both in exports and imports.

THE landlords' representatives withdrew from the Evicted Tenants' Commission on Monday, having been refused permission to cross-examine witnesses.

THE Indian Government have placed an order with Messrs. Yarrow and Co. for the construction of one of their shallow-draught steamers for service on the upper part of the Chindwin, in Burma. The vessel is to have a length of 90ft., beam of 18ft., draught of 13in., and a speed of between eleven and twelve miles an hour. The steamer will be arranged so that if necessary a number of machine guns can be mounted on the upper deck, with a view to secure a good range over the river banks in the event of native disturbances.

MR. DOSSABHOY NOWROJEE COOPER, L.R.C.P., Lond., of Madras Medical College and St. Bartholomew's Hospital, has been admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

THE latest rumour relative to the Governorship of Malta is one which (says the *World*) many will wish to see verified. It is now said that the Duke of Connaught will probably be appointed. Although he has particular reason for not wishing to go so far as India, he has no objection to leaving England, and would really like the command at Malta, where he would be very independent, yet within easy reach of home. It would be a new departure to appoint a Royal Duke to one of the Mediterranean garrisons, and a very popular one with the army. The navy have already had their Royalty in chief command in those parts, and the navy at Malta are a little inclined to lord it over the local authorities. The appointment of the Duke of Connaught would redress the balance. The presence of a Royal Duke would, moreover, add very appreciably to the splendour of the palace entertainments—no small matter at Malta.

THE Duke of Connaught was (the *World* says) much gratified the other day when the intelligence reached him from India that his own particular battalion of the Rifle Brigade (the 1st), which he commanded at Aldershot previous to its departure on foreign service, and did duty with for several years, had secured first place in the Indian "Honour and Glory" rifle match. The Battalion made a score of 848, and the 1st Battalion South Wales Borderers tied with it; but the latter had to take second place, as its totals at the longest range were not so good.

THE Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda and the Maharani of Baroda, attended by Rajashri V. M. Samarth, visited the Mansion House and the Guildhall, on Oct. 18, and took luncheon with the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress. The Gaekwar has accepted an invitation to dine with the Lord Mayor on Oct. 24, at the banquet to the Master (the Duke of Edinburgh) and the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House.

No doubt is now entertained (the Florence correspondent of the *Standard* says) that Queen Victoria contemplates revisting Florence in the spring, if not earlier. Her Majesty's courier, with this object, has inspected more than one suburban villa. The health of Italy generally, and of Tuscany in particular, we are told, continues excellent.

MR. GLADSTONE on Saturday, before the mail left, drove to Chester to consult Dr. Granger in respect to his eyesight. Dr. Granger made a long and careful examination, and was able to detect "only the very slightest increase in the opacity of the lens of the eye which was injured some months ago." The doctor was able to assure the right hon. gentleman that "there was every probability of his retaining good, useful sight for some years to come." Dr. Granger states that the Premier was in excellent health.

THE *Petit Journal* publishes a long attack on M. Waddington, the French Ambassador to England, who, it says, is too much of an Englishman for such a post. It contends that M. Waddington may perhaps be an excellent man, but his private virtues do not compensate for his grave defects as a representative of the French Republic. He is not equal to the situation, and should resign or be replaced. This article appears to have caused a sensation in political circles.

LORD WOLSELEY has, it is said, to thank Sir John Pender and his Mediterranean cruise for complete restoration to health. The indigestion which had troubled him for some time past entirely disappeared after the second day at sea, and he enjoyed himself thoroughly from first to last. Not the least pleasant part of his trip was the climb to Cintra, whence he surveyed the ever memorable lines of Torres Vedras; and again, the visit to Oporto, where he stood on the spot where Wellington planted himself to see his troops ferried across the river when he surprised Soult on the Douro.

ENGLISH folk who suffer from what Will Waterproof calls "our changeful equinoxes" might perhaps do worse than take a hint from Vice-Consul Kerrich. Mr. Kerrich lives at Reggio, which Calabrian town enjoys the very perfection of a climate, for while "in summer it is cool, in winter it is very mild. It is placed in the most enchanting spot on the straits of Messina, and is surrounded by a wood of evergreen plants of oranges and lemons, which by their sweet smelling blossom and by the fragrance of their fruit keep the air constanly perfumed. The city, with its large, clean, and always sunny streets, is well provided for with bathing establishments.

THE *Standard* says:—The official humourist of the *Turkestan Gazette* continues with unflagging zest his amusing sketches of the "Remarkable Adventures of Colonel Yanoff and his Men," and is more fortunate than imaginative writers generally are in finding a sympathetic translator. In the opening chapters the hero, Colonel Yanoff, was represented as having been despatched to the Pamirs just to see what was going on, and to invite any foreigners—Chinese, Afghan, or British—whom he found engaged in carrying out their nefarious designs on the region to withdraw *instanter*. We are now—by a graceful and apparently unconscious extension of the original conception—permitted to see Colonel Yanoff, with a select party of Cossacks, pushing his picturesque and scientific researches far beyond the limits contemplated in his first *plan de voyage*. The Baroghill Pass has not yet been claimed as lying within the zone of Russian influence; and it was to this—the ingenuous story-teller in, forms us—that the cavalcade directed their steps. But that was all frolic; for by and bye, by a detour, they again approached Sarhaud—the Afghan fort which, from motives of delicacy, they had jealously avoided in the earlier stage of the ride. If prowess was the besetting sin of the Afghans at Somatash, timidity was the failing of those at Sarhaud. But the gallant Muscovite had not forgotten his politeness, and the Afghan commander, divining—for the Afghan intelligence is penetrating—that the visitors meant well, entered into conversation, and requested the visitors not to enter the fort, or examine its construction. Such an appeal was not lost on a chivalrous spirit, and this time it was the Russians who withdrew. But adventures were not at an end. Proceeding on his way Colonel Yanoff met Captain Younghusband. Nothing could have been more friendly than this delightful *rencontre*. The Colonel (as became one who considered himself at home) displayed the most generous hospitality—a hospitality which extended to the portentous length of an invitation to dinner. The British tourist wondered why the Cossacks were there; the Russian reciprocated with an expression of astonishment that any one should take the liberty of coming to the spot without a permit from the Czar. The end of this interchange of courtesies was that Captain Younghusband signed, under coercion, an undertaking not to come back to the Pamirs, and so was allowed to get to Chinese territory as well as he could, the motive for this exquisite show of indulgence being—as the story-teller explains—that it would have been really taking the Cossacks too far out of their own appointed course to escort the trespasser to the frontier. Thus—to reproduce the inimitable simplicity of our authority—Colonel Yanoff discretly avoided any recourse to extreme measures. Following the quest, the Russian leader presently came to where the Chinese frontier pickets, "owing to a mistake," had ventured on Russian territory. There he lighted on Lieutenant Davison, with whom even more simple measures were taken. He was told he would have to go with the Cossacks to Ferghana, and he went. As to the Chinese leader he proved thoroughly amenable to reason. Colonel Yanoff had only to "give his demands the character of an after-dinner conversation;" and forthwith the Celestial gracefully indicated acquiescence by "saying nothing." Such is the magic of courtesy.

AN ATHENS correspondent writes :—The following is a summary of the letter written by the King of Greece to M. Melas, the Mayor of Athens: The news that the town council of the capital has voted a sum of money to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of my marriage has touched me deeply. Although Divine Providence has showered upon us not a few blessings during these twenty-five years, yet this period has not been altogether cloudless. We have sustained a heavy blow which will require a long time to heal, and remembrance of it would be a cause of sorrow amidst the joy expressed at the festivities. Under these circumstances I have decided that my silver wedding shall be celebrated quietly within the narrow circle of the Royal family. I request you to communicate to the town council my warm and sincere thanks and also my desire that the sum voted for these festivities be expended upon a useful and charitable purpose.

AMONG some interesting anthropological discoveries made in the large shell mounds found on the banks of the Frazer river in British Columbia are bones of two distinct races of men. A very ancient human skull, differing completely from those of the Coast Indians, has been the subject of much learned discussion. Among the implements found were three or four of polished green stone, similar to sailors' belaying pins. There is also a chisel made from the horn of a deer, first shaped by chipping and then polished by rubbing. One of the spearheads is exactly like the barbed bone weapons of the Pacific Islanders, and also resembles the spears of the Australian aborigines. A sharp and double-edged spearhead is made from a fine quality of slate, and has evidently been used as a knife. Among the other objects is a stone bowl composed of volcanic tufa, like that used in Japan for pavements and walls. The mounds were found in excavating for a road. They are from two to five feet deep. The low bottom land that separates them from the river is covered with a dense forest from 200 to 300 years old.

THERE is but one spot in the world where the bergamott tree can be cultivated with profit—a fact of some importance, since its essence is indispensable in the manufacture of numerous perfumes and medical preparations. The spot referred to is Reggio, in Calabria, that extremity of the Italian peninsula which is familiarly known as "the toe of the boot." The Vice-Consul, Mr. Kerrich, suggests that there is a good chance here for enterprising English capitalists of getting a highly profitable monopoly of the bergamott crop, by buying up from the producers all that they extract. At present the Reggio bergamott suffers both in quality and reputation through the frauds of small traders who, it is said, mix it with ten parts of adulterating matter.

ONE of the most interesting inmates of the Insect House at the Zoo is a millipede, brought from Mombassa by Mr. Frank Finn. It has a black body and coral red legs. A millipede, as everybody knows, and as its name denotes, is like a centipede, "only more so." A centipede is content with one pair of legs to each of the rings of which its body is composed; but a millipede has two pairs, so that the total number is something that "imagination boggles at." The Mephistophelian combination of black and red is suggestive perhaps of a gloomy and ferocious character, but the melipede is a vegetarian and perfectly harmless; decaying leaves form its simple and monotonous diet. This millipede, however, appears to be deservedly respected and let alone by its carnivorous neighbours at Mombassa. When interfered with it secretes an evil-smelling fluid which ensures it against a repetition of any inquisitive handling or pecking.

"WHO will free us from the tyranny of the Chinese domestic?" This cry of despair comes to us from Singapore, where, if we may trust the local papers, the difficulties to which it refers have now reached a climax. In particular the extortions of the Chinese cook (all domestic servants in the Straits Settlements appear to be Chinese) are represented as something appalling. His pilferings in collusion with the tradesmen are locally known as "squeezes," and it is affirmed that an offer to a Chinese servant of an increase of wages in lieu of these irregular imposts would be met with scorn and derision. "A Housewife and Mother" writes complaining piteously of the "rapacity and wickedness" of these "tyrants of the kitchen;" but it appears to be easier to complain than to find a remedy. One editor feebly suggests that somebody or other "should make an effort"—a course which, it will be remembered, was recommended to the first Mrs. Dombey with no very satisfactory result. Another snaps at the idea of asking the "Penang Debating Society" to "thresh the subject out." It is not stated whether ths Chinese servants are to be represented at the discussion. Up to the present the debate has a somewhat one-sided air.

MRS. MARGARET SULLIVAN, a well-known journalist of Chicago, established three years ago a unique organization in the "Foreign Book Club," of which she is president. The members meet fortnightly at lunch at each other's houses, and a new foreign book is on each occasion the subject of discussion. The book is chosen by a member, who reads it aloud, while the others are at luncheon, her meal having been previously made. The reading is varied by discussion, as points arise, and as the club is composed of intellectual women only, the meeting results in many leading articles and contributions to magazines. The latest French, German, Italian, and Russian works come in this pleasant way into the lives of busy women with a sense of refreshment that solitary study often lacks.

A CONSTANTINOPLE correspondent says that visitors who have seen the new railway from Jaffa to Jerusalem speak highly of the advantage which the railway will be to Jerusalem and to pilgrims. The distance traversed is fifty-four miles, somewhat longer than by the old route, in consequence of the necessity of finding an easier way from Bab-al-Wadeh to going up to the city than that which has done duty for so many centuries. I have a vivid recollection (adds our correspondent) of a twelve hours' ride on horseback to do the distance which henceforth will be accomplished in from three to four hours. The railway carriages are on the latest model, and were made at Philadelphia, and in them, with six stations on the way, the journey is now shorn of many of the difficulties which have hitherto prevented many travellers from undertaking it.

SOME of the best hotels in New York having refused to take in ladies who are accompanied by pet dogs, Mrs. Mapleson, the *prima donna* has invented an apparatus for concealing the beautiful little tailess, shaggy, black Russian dog given her by the Princess of Monaco. It is in the shape of a Gladstone bag, with a light, well-perforated canvas cover. This drops down from the handle and reveals an inner case of network stretched apart so as to afford comfortable space for the small animal to lie down or sit up, as he may elect. In this he is smuggled into hotels. Mrs. Mapleson calls it the "evader," and had some idea of patenting the invention, but sympathy with orther dog-owners induced her to give it publicity.

THE commercial treaties between Italy, Germany, and Austria-Hungary have, according to Vice-Consular Parlender, produced up to the present time none of the beneficial results that were expected. The concessions made by Germany are not sufficient to increase the wine trade even on a small scale. As regards Austria, on the other hand, there is a stipulation in the Treaty which would, it is believed, bring immediate relief if promptly enforced; but the Italian Government, with whom the initiative rests, takes no step. This is the clause by which Austria is compelled to reduce the import duties on wines from twenty florins to three florins and one-fifth whenever the Italian Government agrees to reduce the duty in a certain specified ratio. The hesitation of Italy is the more remarkable, since owing to the grape disease Hungary is no longer the wine-producing country it used to be, while on the Italian shores of the Adriatic the overproduction of wine is described as "enormous," and prices are falling every year.

INDIAN PATENTS.

THE following applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending the 29th October, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—Alexander Francis Garden Brown, of Swindridge Muir Dairy, in the county of Ayr, Scotland, gentleman, for Improvements in rotary engines, pumps and blowers; Beresford Lovett, a colonel in the corps of the Royal Engineers, at present Chief Engineer in the Military Works Department and residing at Aucklands, Ootacamund, for cleaning grain, such as gram, kolti and rice, from grit, gravel and sand; Robert Gordon Orr and Frederick William Emery, both of Mount Road, Madras, in the Presidency of Madras, in the empire of India, and there carrying on business together in co-partnership as Watchmakers, Diamond Merchants, Jewellers, and Silversmiths, under the style or firm of P. Orr and Sons, for shewing the time of two or more places of different longitudes; Henri Galopin, of Temple Court Place, Chancery Lane, Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, Scientific Engineer, for improvements in and connected with apparatus for using liquid fuel for lighting and heating purposes; David Caird, of 3 Crown Court, Old Broad Street, London, England, Merchant, for improvements in the manufacture of metal barrels and other like vessels; Muncherjie Byramjee, Brass and Iron Works, residing at 96, Gilder Street, Grant Road, Bombay, for making barrel brass-sheet bolts of all sizes, shapes and dimensions by means of a brass barrel bolt machine and die; Eugene Charles Schrottky, technical and agricultural chemist and indigo manufacturer, at present residing at Dulsing Serai in the District of Tirhoot, for the improvement of indigo manufacture; William John Brewer, Civil Engineer, 10 Lyndhurst Square, London, S E, for improvements in antifriction wheel bearings for rotary axles. Richard John Black, Inspector of Telegraphs, Madras Railway, residing at Arkonam, India, for improvements in electric batteries.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—Eva Jennie Hall, wife of Hugh Hall, residiug at No. 1010, Sixth Avenue South, in the City of Stillwater, County of Washington, and State of Minnesota, one of the United States of America, for improvements in and relating to needles for use in sewing machines. (Filed 22rd September 1892.) Andrew Charles Guy Thompson, Engineer and Tea Planter of Sagmootea Tea Estate, Nowgong, Assam, for transporting or conveying material or substances from one point or place to another and is specially adapted from its portability and ready means of applying tension and speedy discharging apparatus to such works as conveyance of earth or so

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON DUST AND SEEDS AND SIZED SWEEPINGS, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Mill premises, Victoria Bunder, Colaba, by order of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Sullaimanjee Allibhoy—

A quantity of cotton dust and seeds and sized sweepings accumulated stock for the month of October, 1892.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c :—

22 bales grey twist.
3 cases white nainsooks.
1 „ white mulls,
1 „ „ jaconets.
1 „ „ cambrics.
2 „ „ striped doria.
1 „ brown half hose.
4 „ colored prints.

AUCTION SALE OF CIGARS.

On or about the 30th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, Wadi Bunder, at the risk of Mr. G. R. Neill, or whom it may concern

1 case cigars ex Ulidigul to Warl Bunder under Invoice No. 4153 of 25-5-92, marked "27."

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, November 9, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN, Ld.

The sale of the remaining stock-in-trade, fixture, furniture, fittings, &c., will be resumed THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst. at 1 p. m. from Lot No. 901.

The silks to be sold are all dress lengths, and is a splendid opportunity to get a cheap dress for Xmas.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Police Commissioner's Office, Byculla.

A lot of unclaimed property.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

Also the property of a gentleman a few lots of household furniture, consisting of chest of drawers, chairs, tables, almyrahs, clock, barometer, camp tables, wash hand stands, plated ware, such as cruet frame, table tea and salt spoons, forks, butter and table knives, eggstand, vegetable dishes, dinner set, glass ware, water filter, &c.

1 500 express rifle, by Joseph Lang and Sons, in case with fittings.

1 12 bore C. F. shot gun. Wm Powell and Son, in case with fittings Snider barrels.

1 12 bore C. F. rifle in case with fittings, also cartridge loading machine, cartridge bag, shikhar Knife, air gun in case, &c.

The property of R. J. REID, Esq.

1 D. B. C. F. express rifle, by Lang. 450 bore.
1 D. B. C. F. fouling piece by Adams.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand victoria, with removable coach box.
1 strong chesnut Arab horse, quiet to ride and drive.
1 bay galloway, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, November 9, 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7. MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 37, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, China flower vases, table ornaments, Hink's lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, Perkinson and Rayment half-plate photo camera, &c., the property of W. E. YOUNG, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

Also 1 African speaking parrot and 1 Australian mare, 15 hands, going in saddle.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, COMMONLY CALLED IMAMBARA, SITUATE ON THE JAIL ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy and Co., and Messrs. Nensy Khairaz and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Khodilna Begum alias Doolum Begum, the widow, and Jehan Ara Begum, the daughter of the late Mirza Abbas bin Mahomed Ali Khan Shoostry of Hyderabad, and Aga Mahomed Tuckee bin Hajee Mahomed Salley Khan, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th day of September, 1885, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the western side of Gondria Street, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 81 and three-ninths square yards, or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 1317, new No. 8507, old survey No. 2493, and new survey No. 3965, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E ward, No. 301, and street Nos. 151 and 153, and bounded on the east by the Sweeper's passage, on the west by the land belonging to Hajee Mahomed Tuckee bin Hajee Mahomed Salleh Khan, in Ally Mahomed Khan Lane, on the north partly by the Mogul Mosque and partly by Imambara Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN COW LANE, NEAR BORBHAT LANE, GIRGAUM.

On SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mungesh Sabharam Pilgaokar, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Sitaram Bhaiset Kolkar and Radhabai, widow of Bhai Gungadhur, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 12th day of February, 1891, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the western side of Cow Lane in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under old No. 679, new No. 3069, old survey No. 516, new survey No. 7899, containing by admeasurement 82 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 853 and street No. 9, and bounded on the east by the said Cow Lane, on the west by the passage of the part of Damodar Gunput, on the north by the house of Babajee Withoba, and on the south by the property of Sadanund Trimbuckjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

SALE OF SUPERIOR ENGLISH LEATHER DOUBLE HARNESS.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD, & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Meadow Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's Office—

2 sets superior made english leather plated remounted double harness made to order.
1 set „ „ brass „
The above are now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Bai Soonabai, widow of the late Mr. Peroshaw Dhunjeebhai Banajee Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Meadow Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's Office, on SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 p.m., the valuable and handsome substantial made teak and blackwood household furniture, model of a mill engine, handsome lamps, fancy vases, table ornaments, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On TWESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, next to the Crawford Markets, the valuable and substantial made blackwood and teakwood household furniture-plated glass and crockery ware, sewing Machines by Singer, Safety Bicycle, Hink's, lamps, carpets, pictures, garden pump, etc., the property of Mr. A. G. WARBURTON.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN GONDRIA STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY next, the 15th inst. at 4 p.m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Jaicoovorbai, wife of Vullubhdass Kalliandass, the transferee, of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Moulvi Peeraj Saheb bin Mumal Suna walla and Hidayatoola bin Munshi Sunawalla, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 11th day of March, 1887, and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and Hargovandass Harkissondas and Tribhowandass Vithuldass of the other part.

All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing there on, situate on the western side of Gondria Street, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 81 and three-ninths square yards, or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 1317, new No. 8507, old survey No. 2493, and new survey No. 3965, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E ward. No. 301, and street Nos. 151 and 153, and bounded on the east by the Sweeper's passage, on the west by the land belonging to Hajee Mahomed Tuckee bin Hajee Mahomed Salleh Khan, in Ally Mahomed Khan Lane, on the north partly by the Mogul Mosque and partly by Imambara Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE BABOOLA TANK ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Administrator General as administrator of the estate of the late Sorabjee Shapoorjee Billimoria, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 17th instant at 4 p.m., the undermentioned property, viz :—

All that piece of leasehold land, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, belonging to the estate of the said Sorabji Shapoorjee Billimoria, situate on the North side of the Baboola Tank Road, in the registration district of Bombay outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 182 and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under ward No. 5515, and street No. 18, and bounded on the east by the land belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Byramjee Jeejibhoy, C. S. I., leased to Dewjee Assa and others, on the west by the land belonging to the said estate leased to Sorabji Cawasji Serodia, on the north by the land belonging to the said estate and leased to Dewji Assa and others and on the south by the said Baboola Tank Road, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of Jeewunbai, widow of Sorabji Shapoorji Billimoria and other tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, November 9, 1892.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have as served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

A SHIPMENT OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES, SELECTED by the well known IMPORTER, C. G. BALDOCK, to land at Bombay about the 15th October, consisting of well bred Carriage Pairs, up to 16 hds. 3 in. in Height, Weight Carrying Cobs, first class Hacks and Chargers. Also some well broken single Harness Horse, including two very fast Trotters. For further Particulars apply to

OOMER JUMAL,
Byculla.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL,"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, (Ld).
ESTABLISHED 1885

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 6,30,000
RESERVED FUNDS AND REST.....Rs. 5,55,867
CAPITAL UNCALLED .....Rs. 3,70,000
Total Security.....Rs. 15,55,867

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

2 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed upon Balances.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

5 Per cent. per annum for 12 months.
4½ Do. do. for 9 months. } Interest paid on 1st
4 Do. do. for 6 months. } July and 1st January,
3 Do. do. for 4 months. } or at maturity.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

4 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed on Monies awaiting remittal to Europe by the Banks' Bills. Ultimately if not so required the Balance or portion thereof may be transferred to the 12 Months Fixed Deposit Account, or to the Prudential Fund.

PRUDENTIAL DEPOSIT FUND.

6 Per Cent Per Annum is allowed and added half-yearly to the principal. The minimum sum acceptable in Deposit is Rs. 10 monthly.

Every description of Banking business is transacted and full particulars are obtainable on application to undersigned.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay Branch : Esplanade Road, 31st October, 1892.

JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS CO., LIMITED.

JEYE'S SANITARY POWDER AND JEYE'S PERFECT PURIFIER (LIQUID).

DISINFECTANTS, Antiseptics, and Deodorizers, largely used by the Governments of Ceylon, Hongkong, Straits Settlements, and by Municipalities, Hospitals, Railway and Steamship Companies both in India and England.

Perfect Purifier Supersedes Carbolic and other Disinfectants, being non-poisonous, non-corrosive and stainless in use.

The Company has now received 47 Prize Medals and Awards.

For further particulars and prices apply to the

Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months, applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles, or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S GUARANTEED OINTMENT.

CURE FOR LEPROSY, ETC.

This is the only specific yet discovered for the radical cure of Lepra and other obstinate Skin diseases. Price Rs. 3 and for complete cure Rs. 5, packing extra.

S. N. GHOSH,—CHEMIST.
Sole Agent in India,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street,
CALCUTTA.

N.B.—I am guarantee, and I must refund the total amount paid for if the above "Hair Dye" ointment fail to give entire satisfaction.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE REMAINING STOCK-IN-TRADE OF PHOTO MATERIALS, CAMERAS, PHOTO CHEMICALS, SHOP FURNITURE, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m. and on succeeding days at 2 p.m. on each day, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 15, Lohar Chawl, the whole of the stock-in-trade of the late Messrs. Madhowrao and Babajee, Photo Chemists and General Traders.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal, and Malvi, Solicitors, High Court, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY NEAR THE BABOOLA TANK.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 16th November, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned property, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Aga Mahomed Tuckee bin Hajee Mahomed Sallehkhan, in pursuance and in exercise of the power of sale reserved in an indenture of mortgage, dated 3rd September, 1891 :—

All that piece or parcel of Government pension and tax land or ground, containing by admeasurement 939 square yards, and entered in the rent rolls of the Collector of Bombay for annual pension, and tax payable to Government under No. 730, in the name of the said Aga Mahomed Tuckee bin Hajee Mahomed Sallehkhan, situated near the Babula Tank, in Ally Mahomed Khan Lane, travelling from the Jail Road, outside the Fort, in the town and Island of Bombay within the then Registration sub-district of Mandvi, and now of Bombay, and the dwelling-house and out-houses standing and erected thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay for Municipal Rates and Taxes, formerly under No. 22, and now under street No. 6 and ward No. 3450, and which said dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises front towards the west of said Ally Mahomed Khan Lane, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Aga Mahomed Tuckee bin Hajee Mahomed Sallehkhan, and were and are now bounded as follows: That is to say, on the east by the said Ally Mahomed Khan Lane, on the north by the property of Nusmoodin Tyabjee, on the west by the Baboola Tank aforesaid, within an opening or steps leading from the said hereditaments and premises into the said Baboola Tank, and on the south by the property of Jamadhar Edenson bin Abdoolla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Solicitors to the Mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, November 9, 1892

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 8.

THE price of Bar Silver declined 1-16d. in London yesterday, say, to 39 1-16d. per oz. and four per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower, at £65⅛, while, in New York, the metal was ¼ cent down, at 84¼ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·86½ dollars. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 875,000 ounces of Silver, at 85·35 to 85·40 cents per oz. Consols were ⅛ per cent. higher in London, at 97⅛, and Indian Sterling Loan advanced ⅛, to 108. The market rates of discount were unaltered. The Exchange Bank's buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2⅞d. Braziers' Copper was 10s. lower, at £53 10s. per ton; but Yellow Metal advanced ⅛ to 7⅛. A further advance of ⅛ per cent. took place in French Rentes in Paris, at 99½; Exchange on London was unaltered, at fcs. 25·16½.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening; Surats firm; and Arrivals quiet but steady. Spot prices were unchanged, including that of Fair Brown Egyptian Cotton, at 4½d. per lb.; but American Arrivals were 1-64d higher, the extreme quotations being 4 31-64d. for November-December deliveries, and 4 39-64d. for March-April. The day's Imports were 32,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton advanced 1-16 cent, to 8½ cents; and February Futures were 15 points higher, at 8·67 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 56,000 bales; and the total figures, so far, this season, compare as follows with those in the two preceding seasons for the same time :—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Monday's Receipts	56,000	73,000	56,000
Two days' do	100,000	120,000	102,000
Since 1st Sept.	1,758,000	2,585,000	2,490,000

Rates for Cotton of the new crop, to arrive, have given way here to-day Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy; but the feeling is strong at the decline, and a considerable business has been reported principally for exporters' account, and in forward contracts for the new crop. They have contracted for 1,000 bales of "Fine" Dhollera, at Rs. 204; and 1,200 "Fully Good," at Rs. 194, for March-April delivery; 500 Broach, for March delivery, at Rs. 226; 300 "Fully Good" Julgaum, at Rs. 190, for January delivery; and 200 "Fine" Bengals, for January, at 182½; they have also bought 50 bales of ready new Bengals, at Rs. 169; and, of old Cotton, 200 Mowa, at Rs. 180; 250 Sheagaum, at Rs. 185; 150 Nugger, at Rs. 173; and 100 Akola, at Rs. 174. The Mills took 750 bales, all old stuff, made up of 300 Bhownugger, at Rs. 171½-80; 150 each Nugger, at Rs. 170-3; and Wadwan, at Rs. 174½; and 50 each of Khundwa, at Rs. 183; Karanja, at Rs. 175½; and Ujein, at Rs. 162 per candy.

With the exception of 25 cents. at Bellary, no further rain fell over any part of the Cotton area during the latter part of last week; and the telegrams from the districts, to hand yesterday, reported the prevalence of bright weather generally, though at Khangaum, in the Oomrawuttee circle, it was still cloudy and unseasonable, and the estimate of the outturn in that district had been reduced to 50 per cent. At Oomrawuttee itself picking had commenced, and it was general in the other districts of this circle, and in Bengal. At Broach, the plants were advanced and in flower; as they were also at Bhownugger; and in the other districts of the Dhollera circle, the crop continued to flourish.

WHEAT.—The position of this market is quite unchanged, export business continuing on a small scale, and at previous prices.

SEEDS have again been taken to a moderate extent in a steady market, rates being unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton.....	520	bales.
Wheat.....	22,121	owt.
Linseed	6,659	„
Rapeseed	7,821	„
Gingelly	2,775	„
Poppyseed.....	685	„
Castorseed	2,878	„
Rice	3,644	„

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. Business has been done for Antwerp, November shipment, at 15s. for Seeds and Wheat; and for picked Continental ports, May shipment, at 18s. 9d. per ton for Seeds, Wheat, and Cotton.

EXCHANGE opened with a weak feeling at 1s. 2 27-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3⅛d. for Demand; and at 1s. 3 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits, for November delivery; 1s. 3¼d. for December; and 1s. 3 5-32d. for next year; but a fair enquiry for Bank Demand Paper at 1s. 2⅞d. from the Bazaar temporarily lowered the rate at 1-32d, and Credits followed suit, 1s. 3¼d. for three months' sight Bills having been done as far as April in several directions. Sellers, however, coming out, the rate for Credits advanced 1-32d. to the opening quotations, and the market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand .....1s. 2⅞d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 2 27-32d.		„
Do. 3 months' sight .....1s. 2 15-16d.		„
Credits 3 do. .....1s. 3 3-32d.		„
Francs 3 do. .....1·58⅜		„

GOVERNMENT PAPER was firm in the earlier part of the day, and business was booked in Fours for the settlement, at 106 1-16, and subsequently at 106¼; but a weaker feeling set in later on, and closing quotations were 106 5-16 for Money, and 106 1-16 for Account; with 102, nominal, still quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES keep quiet and steady; and the only changes which we have to notice this evening are an advance of Rs. 15 in Manockji Petit; of Rs. 10 in Morarjee Goculdass; and of Rs. 7½ each, in Luckmidas, and Swadeshi; and a decline of Rs. 15 in Jivraj Balloo, at our revised quotations.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera.....	3⅜
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols.....	97⅛
3 per cent. Rentes.....	99½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 1854-1855.....	66½
Bar Silver	39 1-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 7.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Parramatta arrived here yesterday afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall arrived here, from Karachi, yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson left here, for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

SUEZ, Nov. 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant left here, for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Oct. 8.

The mail steamer Brindisi from China has arrived.

The mail steamer Rohilla from Calcutta has arrived.

H. M. S. Boadicea and Redbreast sailed for Bombay and Aden respectively.

The Italian steamer Bormida, which left Bombay on the 18th October, arrived at Hongkong this morning, the 8th instant.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended October 29, 1892, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	91,090	1,24,000	4,000	2,19,000
Or per mile of Railway	197	296	9	475
For previous 16 weeks of half-year.	12,13,010	15,03,176	53,314	27,69,500
Total for 17 weeks.	13,04,010	16,27,176	57,314	29,88,500
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	91,856	1,30,308	4,490	2,76,654
Per mile of Ry do.	199	391	10	600
Total to corresponding date do.	12,93,556	19,79,282	54,655	33,27,493

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 57,654
Do. to date ..... „ 3,38,993

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HOBDAY—November 6, at Polo Vista, Poona, Edmund Lancelot Brabazon, son of Captain E. A. P. Hobday, Royal Horse Artillery, aged three months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

POPE—November 2, at Barisal, the wife of R R Pope, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

REID—October 13, at Gorakhpur, the wife of P B Reid, Esq. N-W P and O-Police, of a son

DEATHS.

FORKGEN—October 31, at Poonamallee, William Forkgen, Sergeant, 21st Hussars (late 12th Prince of Wales's Royal Lancers), aged 44 years.

GRAY—October 23, at Shillong, Assam, Helen, the dearly beloved wife of Major M A Gray, I S C, Deputy Commissioner, Khasiya and Jaintia Hills, aged 20.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1892.

SIR CHARLES DILKE has written to the editor of the *Spectator* to state that the assertion that he and "another member of Parliament"—Mr. Labouchere—will move a vote of no confidence in the Government on the Egyptian question, has no foundation. The notice of motion which stands in his name simply expresses the opinion that the negotiations on the subject, which resulted in the drafting of a Convention in 1887, should be now resumed at that point. He approves of that Convention. If the Government resist the motion, they will no doubt justify that course by arguments now unknown to him, and even the rejection of his motion would not in his opinion constitute a reason for withdrawing his support from the Government. Sir Charles Dilke does not state in terms, what is of course implied in this laconic communication, that the Convention in question, which was drawn up by Lord Salisbury, and pressed upon the Porte by Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, provided for the evacuation of Egypt in three years from the date of ratification. The Sultan after long negotiations gave his assent to the Convention, but withheld ratification under the pressure, not to say the menaces, of France on the one hand, and of Russia on the other, though each acted independently, and Russia distinctly disclaimed any concert with France in the matter, the grounds of the respective protest being ostensibly different. Exception was taken to a clause authorising Great Britain to reoccupy Egypt if that country were threatened with internal or external danger, the British Government being the sole judge of the necessity of intervention. The Russian Minister pointed out that this article derogated from the sovereignty of Turkey, which it had been the policy of the Great Powers to uphold and on that disinterested ground protested against the ratification. France held that the sovereign rights of the Sultan over one of the provinces of the Ottoman Empire being set at nought the equilibrium in the Eastern Mediterranean would be disturbed to the detriment of French interests; and the French Ambassador handed to the Sultan a formal notification that if the convention were ratified France would take such measures as she might think fit to obtain an indemnity and restore the equilibrium; on the other hand if his Imperial Majesty declined to ratify the convention, the French Republican would give material and moral guarantee against any consequences of his refusal. This scarcely veiled threat had reference to Syria; a similar intimation was given by Russia in regard to Armenia. Naturally the Sultan hesitated to ratify the convention. To smooth over the difficulty Lord Salisbury offered to insert a clause in the convention that no measures, which Great Britain might find it necessary to take in regard to Egypt under the convention, would derogate from the sovereign rights of the Sultan. This concession was not accepted, and the Sultan refusing to ratify the instrument Sir H. D. Wolff returned to London. It is then at this point that Sir Charles Dilke proposes that the negotiations should be resumed. Lord Salisbury more than once declined to reopen them on the ground that he saw no prospect of effecting an agreement. Will there be any better prospect next year? It is not easy to see which side will be disposed to yield.

Indeed it is a question whether diplomatic ingenuity may not discern a good deal to be gained on both sides by the indefinite continuance of the *status quo*. If on the one hand Egypt is only occupied by Great Britain provisionally—*rien n'est permanent que le provisoir*—on the other, two great Powers find themselves happy in the possession of a plausible grievance, which may at a convenient moment be turned to practical account in some other direction. The *Economist* some time since recommended that France should be paid her price for acquiescing in our absorption of Egypt—that price being the Roman Mauritania of which she now possesses the half in Algiers and Tunis, the other half being the decrepit Empire of Morocco. The law of compensations is so comprehensive that it is difficult to assign to it any limit. When the late Government effected the "partition of Africa," chiefly in concert with Germany whose earth hunger had to be appeased at the cost of some sacrifices including that of Heligoland, France was accorded for her share the Sahara and other territory, increasing the area of the possessions of the Republic in the Dark Continent to over two millions of square miles. Some twelve years before Lord Salisbury having entered into an arrangement with Russia, which gave to that Power Batoum and the Dobrudscha and to Austria Bosnia and the Herzegovina and to Great Britain Cyprus and the Protectorate of Asiatic Turkey, said to M. Waddington, in expressive French :-" *Prenez Tunis il ne jaut pas que Carthae reste toujours sous les barbares.*" The hint did not fall on deaf ears; and France has Tunis. She has also the hatred of Italy. But, as we have said the doctrine of compensations has many applications, and it is scarcely to be supposed that the Egyptian question will be solved until some of them have been considered. Sir Charles Dilke in the "Problems of Greater Britain," while stating that he has always been a disbeliever in the wisdom of the occupation, and still thinks that it would have been best to evacuate the country after Tel-el-Kebir, admits that with certain alliances it might be found possible to maintain a garrison in Cairo during a great war with advantage to British interests. There are coaling stations at Suez and Port Said, which are "intended" to be neutral in time of war; obviously they would be of use to a Power occupying the country.

His point of view is that the occupation of a country in peace which in all probability would have to be abandoned in time of war cannot be regarded as a source of strength. He states elsewhere that when he thinks of our occupation of Egypt he is always reminded of the French occupation of Rome which came to an end in a moment on the outbreak of a Great War, and the need of the two regiments kept there was felt. But he does not say that we have no interest in the peace and well-being of Egypt: quite the contrary; he holds that Great Britain has a high interest in the tranquility and security of Egypt. From what we are given to understand, his immediate object will be gained if the negotiations which were carried about to a successful conclusion by Lord Salisbury are resumed with a view to procure the consent of the Porte and of France to the clause providing that Great Britain should have the right to reoccupy the country for the restoration of order or its protection against internal or external dangers. The negotiations necessary to secure the consent of France and Russia to the acceptance by the Sultan of this *proviso* are not likely to obtain their object with any distressing rapidity. The mills of diplomacy grind very slowly, especially when, as we have pointed out, both sides consider that something is gained by an avoidance of unseemly haste. If the three British Regiments now in Alexandria were to withdraw to Malta or Cyprus, the French landholders, whose interests no French Government can afford to neglect, would experience, it might be, some unpatriotic regrets. The French Foreign Office would find that it had lost a convenient pretext for inconvenient reminders of the declarations of successive English Ministries that the occupation of Egypt was only temporary. Even the Triple Alliance might feel aggrieved if deprived of an opportunity of proving that the support of the Central Powers and Italy was necessary to British interests in the Eastern Mediterranean. With so many interests involved in the continuance—provisionally of course—of the *status quo* in Egypt, there is no reason to suppose that the success of Sir Charles Dilke's motion for the resumption of negotiations will hasten matters appreciably. If, as is quite possible, Lord Rosebery looks upon Sir Charles' notice of motion in that light, it need not surprise or startle us if Mr. Bryce, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, cut short the debate by announcing that the Government will resume the negotiations so long suspended at the point where they were broken off.

As the appearance of the "Recollections," of that remarkable person, Major Henri Le Caron, is likely to have the effect of postponing the date of the Amnesty of the Dynamitards, so the publication of that thrilling work describing the Ten Years' Captivity of Father Joseph Ohrwalder will probably influence public opinion upon a subject that is daily attracting more and more attention—the threatened abandonment of Uganda. It was for the advocates of retention a fortunate coincidence that the review of the poor priest's book should have come out on the day of the reception by Lord Rosebery of a deputation from the British and Foreign Slavery Society. His lordship's speech, which we published on Monday, was sympathetic to a degree. But whatever his views about the ultimate future of Uganda, he was bound to be conciliatory to a body of gentlemen who represented traditions of which all Englishmen are proud. Still there is some justification for the remark that, if his observations meant anything at all, he personally sympathised with the aims of his visitors, but, as he admitted, and as the *Daily News*, with needless emphasis, repeats, the matter does not rest entirely with him. "The head of his own Department," says the Ministerial organ, "is subject to the criticism and control, not only of the Prime Minister in particular, but also of the Cabinet in general." The *Daily News* which in this matter reflects the views of one of its proprietors, whose name can be readily guessed, so far stands pretty much alone in the vehemence with which it objects to the extension of our obligations in Africa. While the other side are very busy in various ways instructing men's minds and creating public opinion the "party of scuttle," as the Marquis of Lorne would call them, are wonderfully quiet. The rumours as to Lord Rosebery's insomnia and possible retirement must be taken *cum grano*, emanating as they do from a source where the wish is father to the thought.

As a further reward to the explorations of the Geological Survey excellent coal has been found in the Mergui district. A hard black jetty coal which breaks in all directions with a conchoidal fracture, the surfaces invariably exhibiting a shining lustre—it is described as, which differs from most of the Indian coals of younger age. Experiments prove that it is well adapted for those purposes for which coal is ordinarily used, there having been no difficulty with untrained firemen on the Government steam-launch used by the survey party, in raising and keeping up ninety-five pounds of steam on a long course. The quantity available extends over a distance of twelve miles. This, it is calculated with a thickness of five feet and a depth of three hundred, will give, after making the usual deductions under the head of waste and breaks in continuation, quite a million tons for disposal. Unfortunately, however, the commercial value of the field suffers a severe depreciation by reason of its being unfavourably situated for labour, transport, and shipment. Mergui is out of the steamer route, and only vessels of very shallow draught could carry the coal, but Mr. Hughes is inclined to the belief that in the long run it would be found the cheapest policy to build steamers specially for the trade rather than to run a steam tram-line from the coalfield to staiths at the selected place of shipment, as though the nature of the country would not render the construction of the line impracticable it would require a large out put of coal to meet the interest on the capital required for so extensive a scheme. At the same time it must be remembered that a peninsular railway connecting Burma and the Straits, which must some day be constructed, would facilitate the transport of minerals. Though so hopeful of the mineral yield of the district the Director of the Geological Survey warns commercial men that a personal investigation would not be inadvisable before they embark in an extensive expenditure of money.

ALTHOUGH the United Kingdom produces only a fraction of her food-supply the news of the utter failure of the crops, telegraphed this morning, is sufficiently serious. A severe agricultural crisis has occurred, and a Conference, at which all the agricultural districts of the country will be represented, has been convened

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FAILURE OF THE ENGLISH CROPS.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The *Times* says that the total failure of the crops f Great Britain has brought on a severe agricul- ral crisis, and a great national Conference will be ld in London on the 7th December, to discuss medies for the same.

THE LANCASHIRE STRIKE.

The operatives on strike in Lancashire so far only mber forty thousand. Those remaining on at eir work will contribute largely to the strikers' nd, and, therefore, the strike is likely to be a pro- nged one.

THE SCARE AT SUAKIM.

In consequence of Osman Digna having with- rawn to the interior, the intended despatch of fantry reinforcements to Suakim has been defer- ed.

THE EVICTED TENANTS' COMMISSION.

The first meeting of the Commission appointed to nquire into the cases of evicted tenants took place esterday, when Mr. Justice Mathew refused to llow Mr. Carson, the counsel for one of the land- lords, to cross-examine. Mr. Carson protested that his made the enquiry a mere sham, and he then withdrew with the other landlords' counsel.

THE BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

The official returns of imports for October show a decrease of £2,147,000, and in exports of £2,440,000 as compared with the corresponding month of last year.

The last ten months' exports show a total decrease of nineteen millions.

THE SUEZ CANAL COMPANY.

The directors of the Suez Canal Company deny that they are debating a lottery bond conversion scheme.

THREATENING ATTITUDE OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

Meetings of the unemployed are daily taking place on Tower Hill, under paid organizers, and the lan- guage used by the speakers is becoming increasingly threatening. A resolution was yesterday passed in favour of meeting every Saturday and Sunday in Trafalgar Square in order to compel the Government to give attention to the condition of the unemployed.

THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda will attend the Lord Mayor's banquet at Guildhall to-morrow.

THE ITALIAN ELECTIONS.

ROME, Nov. 8.

The Italian elections have resulted in a sweeping Government majority. Several Radical members have been unseated, including Signor Imbriani and Signor Cavallotti.

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 8.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, with the outward English mails of the 28th ultimo, left here, for Bombay, at 5 a.m. to-day.

THE FIFTH PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 8.

The Conference met again this afternoon when the following resolutions were adopted :—

Proposed by Mr. Khare of Bombay : That this Conference is of opinion that the recent enhancement of Government assessment, carried out under revision survey, and settlement of Government assessment, carried out under revision survey settlement, is burdensome, and is calculated to retard the improve- ment of the ryot ; and that this enhancement of assessment, as carried out in the Devgot taluka, of the Ratnagiri district, has the effect of seriously injuring the private rights of property in that taluka. The proposition was seconded by Mr. Tha- mankar of Thana.

Proposed by Mr. Guniji, of Satara : That this Conference heartily thanks Government for their recent resolution on the subject of the mitigation of the hardship of the administration of the Forest Department, and trusts that Government may see their way to remedy the state of things described in last year's resolution of the Conference regarding concessions as to grazing and ownership of trees in occupied varkas lands. It was seconded by Mr. Sadsale, of Thana, and carried unanimously.

Proposed by Rao Bahadur Karandiker, Satara : That this Conference generally approves of the remarks of the Commission, known as the Deccan Act Commission, with reference to the system under which the revenue is collected, and in particular begs respectfully to press on the attention of Govern- ment, the recommendation of the Commission about relaxing the rigidity of the collection of revenue by granting timely and more frequent remissions : (2) in fixing more convenient times of instalments ; and (3) advocating a liberal system of Government loans at further reduced rates of interest ; but the Conference regrets that the Commission is not in favour of the conciliation and voluntary arbitration systems, which are in themselves ancient institutions of this country ; and which, besides being an educa- cative step, have proved practically useful. It was seconded by Rao Bahadur Bhide, of Poona, and carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Namjoshi : That as one of the main objects of the extension of local self-govern- ment was to educate people and to develope or create, if need be, the capacity of self-help, it is desirable that direct Government control should not be exer- cised as frequently as now ; that some measure should be devised by which the municipalities, or groups of municipalities, may vest executing power and responsibility in a single executive officer on somewhat similar lines to those laid down in the Municipal Institution of the City of Bombay Seconded by Mr. Nimbkar, of Nasik, and carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Vacha, Bombay : That this Con- ference re-affirms its resolutions of previous years on subjects of salt, abkari, police, and village sanitation, and prays that Government be pleased to give effect to the recommendations contained therein at an early date. Seconded by Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad, of Guzerat, and carried unanimously.

Proposed by Rao Saheb Rable (Nagar), and second- ed by Rao Saheb Kanitkar (Poona); That the next Provincial Conference be held in Bombay or Guzerat, to be settled hereafter, and that Messrs. Vacha, Tilak, and Setalvad be appointed secretaries. Carried with acclamation.

Proposed by Mr. Awasti (Nasik) : That this Con- ference sincerly thanks the committee of the town- hall and Deccan Club for the assistance they were pleased to give to the gathering of this year's Con- ference. Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Rao Saheb Govind Dondekar (Satara): That the Conference heartily and sincerely thanks the Honorable Mr. Pherozsha Mehta for having ably presided at this Conference. Carried with acclama- tion.

Mr. Mehta thanked them for the cordial manner in which they received the proposition, and said that he evinced great pleasure in responding to the invitation that was sent him, and hoped that all the people of the Presidency would co-operate for the purpose of making the Conference a greater and greater success every year. The non-official retros- pect of the year leads them to a still happier new year. In conclusion Mr. Mehta said that a pleasing duty was performed, and passed a very cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Tilak for the successful manner in which he organised the Conference. The Conference then dissolved. In the night the Sarvajanik Sabha entertained the delegates to a *pan-supari* entertain- nt at their hall.

THE VICEROY IN HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 8.

This morning H. H. the Nizam entertained H. E. the Viceroy, the Resident, and party to a cheeta hunt at Sirunuggar. The hunt was a great success, and a cheeta soon captured an antelope. There was a large number of spectators. After breakfast the People's Association of Secunderabad, headed by Mr. Shapurjee Chinoy, presented an address to H. E. the Viceroy at the Residency. The address prayed that the separation would be granted of the Municipal government of Secun- derabad from that of the Military Cantonment, and also asked permission to name the water-works scheme after Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, as a memorial to his successful administration. H. E. the Viceroy, in course of his reply, said that their representation with regard to the separation of the Municipal Gov- ernment of Secunderabad from that of the Military Cantonment was a question which presented con- siderable difficulty, and he hesitated to express any opinion until the matter had been thoroughly dis- cussed with the Resident. Their decision to name the new water-works, after Sir Dennis, was proper and suitable in recognition of his merits as he had always taken greatest interest in the well-being of the people. In the afternoon their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lansdowne and H. H. the Nizam attended the sports at Mulkapet, where some fine horseman- ship was witnessed.

H. E. the Viceroy and party departed at 9-30 by special train for Mysore. The departure was private.

THE SUPERSESSION OF HYDERABAD OFFICIALS.

A memorial, prepared by Mr. Seymour Keay, M.P., complaining of the supersession of Nawabs Mehdi Hassan and Mushtaq Hussain was presented by Mr. Keay to H. E. the Viceroy. The documents having been printed at the Government Central Press, without permission, the Superintendent has been suspended.

INSPECTION OF THE NEW MUSKAFF LINE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 8.

Sir Charles Crosthwaite left Quetta on Saturday, travelling by the Bolan to inspect the work on the new Mushkaff line.

TRANSFER OF MILITARY WORKS TO THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The transfer of the Military Works, Baluchistan, to the Public Works Department will not take place as expected. The Civil and Military Works will, however, be placed under the Military Works Department.

THE DUFFERIN HOSPITAL, LUCKNOW.

The foundation-stone of the Quinton Memorial Wing of the Dufferin Hospital, Lucknow, was laid on Monday. Sir Auckland Colvin, who was Mr. Quinton's close st friend, made a very warm and appropriate speech.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

The Government of India view the statement of the prospe rity of the Indian railways this year with some conce rn. As compared with last year the East Indian Rail way lost eight and three-quarter lakhs ; the Bengal-Nagpur, three and one-third lakhs ; the Southern Mahratta, two and one-third lakhs ; the Oudh and Rohilkhund two lakhs ; the Eastern Bengal, three and one-fifth lakhs ; and Madras, two and a-half lakhs. These are nothing, however, in comparison with the Great Indian Peninsula, which shows a loss of thirty- five lakhs ; and the North-Western, forty-seven and a-half lakhs. The total decrease amounts to ninety- two lakhs.

THE ATTACK ON MR. EARDLEY NORTON.

Baboo Charoo Chunder Mitter, a friend of Mr. Eardley Norton, states that on Sunday night, as he and Mr. Norton had driven a short distance from the Mayo Hall, Allahabad. where the Congress meeting was held, and where Mr. Norton spoke, they were met by two masked horsemen, who appeared to be Europeans ; one of them aimed a blow at Mr. Norton, and finding he could not get up to the conveyance to deliver a second one threw the bludgeon at Mr. Norton, hitting him on the chest. Both the horsemen then disappeared in an adjoining copse. The police are making further enquiries.

MRS. SHAW AT THE NOVELTY.

MRS. ALICE SHAW "La Belle Siffleuse," who is to appear this week at the Novelty Theatre, gave a rehearsal before a small party at Messrs. Soundy and Co.'s show-rooms last evening, which our repre- sentative had the privilege of attending. This gifted lady gave those present the pleasure of hearing her in "Chaconne," by Durand, next in Ward's beauti- ful "Lallaby," and, lastly, in Moszkowski's "Bolero," in each of which she was accompanied on the piano with very great taste and feeling by Mr. Edgar Hulland. Of "La Belle Siffleuse" herself we cannot speak in terms of too high praise. Her perform- ance was simply marvellous. It was whistling brought to the perfection of an art. Nothing so distinctly unique has ever been heard in Bombay. Her trills and the perfect attunement of her whist- ling to the music were astounding. It is impossible to describe in any adequate degree in words the beauty of the performance. We would urge the general public to avail themselves of the opportunity they now have of enjoying an entertainment which chance may never afford them again, and which can- not fail to afford them the highest pleasure.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Peninsular, with the English mails of the 28th ult., left Aden at 5 a.m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive, in Bombay harbour, on Sunday morning at 5 o'clock with the following passengers :—

From London : Mrs Brackenbury, Mr J Mann, Mr W R Kelly, Mrs Fendall Currie, Miss Fendall Currie, Miss S Currie, Mrs Haden Cope and child, Mrs Shar- man and three children, Mr H A Baily, Miss H M Dickinson, Mrs. Molloy, Miss Molloy, Mr Molloy, Mrs Jopp, infant and ayah, Miss Anson, Mr W L Mackenzie, Mr W Thomas, Rev and Mrs C Harding, Rev and Mrs H G Bissel, Col Charles, Mrs R Jackson, infant and ayah, Miss Thompson, Miss Wilkinson, Miss Lancaster, Mrs P. Westlake, Miss Thuillier, Mr J Whittle, Miss E Horne, Mr H C Roe, Mr C J Baxendale, Mr James Marr, Mrs Hewlett, Miss Brett, Miss Hill, Capt Fenton, Mr Jennings, Capt Barry, Mr and Mrs Horsley and child, Miss Milling, Mrs Neale, Mr A Taylor, Capt Dallas, Miss Wingate, Mrs Ameer Ali's two children, governess and nurse, Mrs Rundle, Mrs H A Vincent, Mrs Kellner and two daughters, Mr R P Jehangir, Mr T Herbert Wright, Lieut and Mrs F H Wintle, Miss S R Rosseter, Mr D L Johnston, Mr A Butterworth, Miss Butterworth, Mrs J Smith, Miss Gabb, Mr A L M Wood, Mrs Whintle, Miss Robinson, Mr L Mackenzie, Lord Douglas Compten, Miss H A Wilkinson, Mr Knight, and Mr A Y Thomson.

From Brindisi.—Mr and Mrs de Forrest, Mr D S Blair, Mr Gibson, Mr A Phillips, Mrs Phillips and child, Miss Phillips, Mr. and Mrs Prinsep, Major Wilkieson, Mr T. A Apcar, Mr W B Smith, Mr Koebel, Mr Schmer, Mr. Andreae, Mr F Williams Wynn, Mr W C Bonnerjee, Mr J Karpeles, Lieut-Col and Mrs A Garrett, Sir C Petheram, Mr J G A and Mrs Baird, Mr C W Wilson, Mrs Bone, Mr E Delius, Mr C P and Mrs Hill and child, Mr J H Thomson, Mr M Metzler, Mr Carl Goldschmidt, Surg-Major-Gen Rice, Mr Stanber, Rev J L Peach, Surg-Major Donegan, Mr Macnab, Capt A S Wed- derburn, Major Pennington, Mr Bergendahl, Capt Borwick, Mr J R Naylor, Mrs and two Misses Naylor, Rev and Mrs R E Hopkins, Rev C R Marsh, Rev J P Dudley, Rev R Mapleson, Mr D E Mierulachi, Miss Jameson, Sir R Musgrave, Mr W Tufnell, Mr W B Fink, Mrs A Breul, Mr Justice Ameer Ali, Mrs Ameer Ali, Mr Paget, Col H S Jarret, Mr Maling Grant, Mr Duncan, Mr Justice Norris, Mrs Norris, Mr H Kerby, Mr J G Apcar, and Mr A Cooke.

From Ismailia.—Mr and Mrs Brittain.

For Sydney (via Bombay).—Two Misses Anson.

For Melbourne (via Bombay).—Mr H G Johnson.

For Madras (via Bombay).—Mrs E C Rawson, two children and ayah, Mrs Ogilvie, Rev E T Beatty, Mr J C Walker, Mrs W S Kerrich, Mrs and Miss Clark-Ken- nedy, Surg-Major Benson, and Col Flood.

For Kurrachee.—Mr Greer, Dr and Mrs Pennell.

For Rangoon (via Bombay).—Major R C Temple.

For Hong Kong (via Bombay).—Mr H Stotterfoht.

For Shanghai (via Bombay).—Mr Gordon Harris.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.

MORNINGTON CANNON'S ADVANCE.

ALTHOUGH the English turf season is not brought to a close until the month dedicated to fogs and suicides has run its course, there is now no doubt that Mornington Cannon will again be the most successful of jockeys, and that St. Simon's progeny have won more money in stakes than the produce of any other fashionable sire. Already is "Morny" Cannon mentioned as likely to be the first jockey to the fashionable Kingsclere training establishment in 1893, and never has a lad so merited such rapid promotion. Mornington was born so recently as May 21st, 1873, and he has only been before the racing public for six seasons. In 1887 this clever horseman rode 10 winners out of 73 mounts. In 1888 he enjoyed more custom, but his average did not improve, as he was on the back of only 11 winners in 104 attempts. Some very smart turf writers said that the boy would never have been heard of but for his father, and that many a mannikin at Newmarket was far more capable. In 1889 he piloted to victory 21 horses out of the 217 that he had charge of in races. This was the year when Tom Loates was invincible. He is now enjoying himself by riding trials only. In 1890 Morny Cannon was more than ever in request. He had 303 mounts. On 39 occasions he was first, 37 times second, and 44 times third, thus being un- placed on 183 occasions. These figures show that he was slowly but surely following in the footsteps of his father. Still the critics were hardly prepared for his wonderful exhibitions in 1891, when he dis- played a judgment and a knowledge of pace rarely found associated in a youth of his years. In 1891 he had so many as 595 mounts. Nothing succeeds like success you see. He rode 133 winners, 106 seconds, and 84 thirds. This year he has had more patronage than any jockey, and up to October 17th he had donned silk for 618 horses and steered 153 winners. He has never woke up in the morning to find himself famous. Young Cannon has stolidly worked his way to the front. To keep his name he must keep on winning, for a jockey soon loses his popularity. Take Fred Barrett, for instance. Who talks of Fred Barret now, but only the other day he was in everybody's mouth. So fleeting is fame. Fred Barrett has lost his riding, and what is still worse has lost his partner for life. If anyone im- agines that a jockey is not troubled with strong at- tachments let him recall Archer's love for his help- mate. Archer never was the same man after her death. 'Tis a trying world even for fashionable jockeys.

ST. SIMON, THE SUCCESSFUL SIRE.

Reverting to the subject of St. Simon there is no gainsaying the fact that this year he very largely owes his position to his splendid daughter La Fleche, who has herself secured in stakes £23,848—which is destined to be distributed in charity. St. Simon is the property of the Duke of Portland who pur- chased the colt by the advice of Matthew Dawson, his Grace's first mentor on the Turf. The master of Welbeck only gave 1,000 guineas for this magni- ficent horse which was bred by the late Prince Batthyany. This famous sportsman—the only foreign breeder who has ever settled in England save Prince Soltykoff—valued St. Simon as a very pre- cious jewel, and it was only after the sudden and the tragic death of this Hungarian prince that the Duke got his chance. I hardly need to recall the performances of St. Simon as a racer beyond saying that he retired unbeaten. Count Batthyany was well versed in the stud book and the breeding of St. Simon was no mere accident. He is by Galopin—St. Angela, and traces back to Voltigeur, Flying Dutchman, Harkaway and Pocabontas. St. Simon is an example of the success of inbreeding. He be- longs to the Blacklock family. You may not know that Blacklock was the son of a cast-off Coriander mare, which was bought for such an insignificant sum as £3. Blacklock laid the foundation of the breed which has given us such horses as Amato, Cossack, Voltigeur, Galopin, Shefton, St. Simon and his progeny such as Donovan, Memoir, Signorina, Semolina, La Fleche, and others, as the auctioneer says, too numerous to mention.

NAMES FOR HORSES.

I was looking over a copy of the *Racing Calendar* the other day, when I was struck by the lengthy description given of a two-year-old called Cheeky Boy. It was entered thus :—

Miss J. Palmer's br. c Cheeky Boy, by Sir Freder- ric, out of General Gordon's dam. Cheeky Boy's dam was bought at Tattesall's by Mr. G. M. Palmer about twelve years ago, and sold to Mrs. Holtom, Hardwicke Farm, Banbury, about three years ago last Spring, and was bought by Miss J. Palmer about three years ago of Mrs. Holtom.

This suggested to my mind the whole subject of turf nomenclature—a most interesting branch of study for those who profess but a lukewarm attachment to the thoroughbred and all that concerns him. Personally I think owners should be compelled to name any colts or fillies with- in a certain time of birth, and that the name should be registered. I would insist upon all animals being named before any entry can be received either for the classic races or any other event. It is as difficult to get some gentlemen to name their horses as it used to be to persuade Lord Glasgow to do this. This eccentric nobleman declared that a horse should not be named until he had earned an appellation by winning a race. As Lord Glasgow's horses were not of the character to win races most of them died by the pistol—unnamed brutes. Once upon a time half the evenings at the Jockey Club used to be spent by Lord Derby, the Earl of Stafford, General Peel Admiral Rous, Mr. Greville, and Mr. George Payne, edeavouring to find names for Lord Glasgow's horses. Once they persuaded Lord Glasgow to name three horses himself with the result that Messrs. Weather- ley had to register such ugly appellations as "He- has-a-name," "Give-him-a-name," and "He-isn't- worth-a-name." Thank heaven that they belonged to horses before the days of racing reporters, tele- graphs, and evening newspapers, although such names as "Three-to-One" and "Tommy-up-Pear- Tree" have been in use in recent times.

A DIP INTO TURF NOMENCLATURE.

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THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.

William Lloyd Murdoch, the Australian cricketer who is qualifying for Sussex, has taken upon himself the responsibility of writing to Mr. Victor Cohen, of Sydney, to tell him that he may bring over the seas another Colonial cricket combination. Murdoch in his letter states that five of the leading counties are willing to make matches with an Australian team, and that the remaining three will follow suit if the team be really strong. He does not see what objection there can be to his playing, as he is not yet entitled to represent Sussex, but he thinks that Ferris, the Gloucester import, would not be allowed to play fast and loose with his county by assisting the Cornstalks. Personally I don't see any valid reason why we should be again iavaded by the Australian grabbers. From 1878 until 1890 we were invaded by no fewer than seven teams of Australian players. Four of these have been cap- tained by W. L. Murdoch, namely, those of 1880—'82 '84—90. D. W. Gregory was the skipper in 1878, H. G. H. Scott in 1886, and Percy McDonnell in 1888. Four of the players who have come over have afterwards been more or less identi- ed with English cricket, namely, poor Midwinter, Spofforth, Murdoch, and Ferris. Blackham, I be- lieve, is the only man who has been a member of every one of the seven teams, and everybody respects the prince of wicket-keepers. The same cannot be said of all our visitors. We are now told that Mr. Cohen has arranged for an exceptionally good team whose only difficulty is the want of a good bowler, as George Giffen will not come to England. Now, George Giffen was here in 1882—'84—'86. When he first arrived he was but a moderate cricketer, but at the close of 1886 it was acknowledged that he was one of the finest all round men in the world. He then possessed a batting average of 26·49 for 63 innings (nine times not out) and secured 159 wickets for 17·8 runs apiece. The brilliant South Australian has maintained his reputation as one of the finest cricketers in the world. He is a great loss. Of course the team will be described as "good," but the want of an able bowler is a difficulty, isn't it ?

ENGLISH CRICKETERS FOR INDIA.

A team of English amateur cricketers has just left the shores of the mother country for the climes of India. They expect to play their first match at Colombo, in Ceylon, on November 8th. The gen- tlemen who form the combination are Lord Hawke (captain), Messrs. F. S. Jackson, A. J. L. Hill, C. W. Wright, C. Heseltine, H. F. Wright, J. S. Robinson, J. A. Gibbs, M. F. McLean, G. S. Foljambe, E. C. Hornsby, G F. Vernon, A. E. Gibson, and E. A. Latham. The team will play against the merchant princes, the Parsees, in most of the large cities of the dependency, and will doubt- less receive a very warm welcome from Lord Harris, the Governor of Bombay. 'Tis pleasant, sure, to find such relations as these existing between Englishmen and native Indians, for most of us who are but middle-aged can recall the horrors of the Mutiny. Now, however, the worshippers of the sun and the followers of Mahomet meet the Christian in friend- ly rivalry on the peaceful tented field. Such trips as these do much to cement the bounds of friendship between rulers and subjects.

HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY.

The question of the legalisation of professionalism at Association football in Scotland is again likely to come on the *tapis*, as an endeavour is being made to secure the co-operation of twenty clubs, who are to ask the Scottish Association to again consider the subject. No sane person has for years past doubted the illicit payment of the Scottish leather- kicker. A writer in a Glasgow newspaper now declares that the gross "gates" have been purposely misrepresented as less than they actually were so that men could be remunerated ; while in one club last season the payments to players amounted to £1,150. Everyone knows that the Celtic has never denied its professionalism, and yet the ruling body shuts its eyes and says. "Our clubs are not as the English clubs." Uncontrolled, untrammelled pro- fessionalism is the curse of any sport, and if the Scotch Association do not obtain power over these paid men they will ruin the game. Experience in England has proved that it is better to pay above board than under the table. In the first place it is honest, and in the second place it enables the club instead of the "amateur" to be the master of the situation.

THE POONA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 8.

THE Conference met again last evening at the Hirabag, when the following resolutions were adopted :—

Professor B. J. Tilak proposed—"That the Confer- ence authorities request its president to forward the fol- lowing representation to the Supreme Government with regard to the reconstruction of the Legislative Coun- cils :—'To the Chief Secretary to the Government of India. Sir,—We, the delegates from the various districts in the Bombay Presidency to the fifth Provincial Con- ference, held at the Town Hall, Hirabag, Poona, on the 7th instant, have the honour to submit for the favour- able consideration of the Government of India the following scheme for the reconstitution of the local Legislative Council on the basis of the India Councils Amendment Act.'"

This suggested to my mind the whole subject of turf nomenclature—a most interesting branch of study for those who profess but a lukewarm attachment to the thoroughbred and all that concerns him. Personally I think owners should be compelled to name any colts or fillies with- in a certain time of birth, and that the name should be registered. I would insist upon all animals being named before any entry can be received either for the classic races or any other event. It is as difficult to get some gentlemen to name their horses as it used to be to persuade Lord Glasgow to do this. This eccentric nobleman declared that a horse should not be named until he had earned an appellation by winning a race. As Lord Glasgow's horses were not of the character to win races most of them died by the pistol—unnamed brutes. Once upon a time half the evenings at the Jockey Club used to be spent by Lord Derby, the Earl of Stafford, General Peel Admiral Rous, Mr. Greville, and Mr. George Payne, edeavouring to find names for Lord Glasgow's horses. Once they persuaded Lord Glasgow to name three horses himself with the result that Messrs. Weather- ley had to register such ugly appellations as "He- has-a-name," "Give-him-a-name," and "He-isn't- worth-a-name." Thank heaven that they belonged to horses before the days of racing reporters, tele- graphs, and evening newspapers, although such names as "Three-to-One" and "Tommy-up-Pear- Tree" have been in use in recent times.

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"That the Conference authorities request its president to forward the following representation to the Supreme Government with regard to the reconstruction of the Legislative Council :—'To the Chief Secretary to the Government of India. Sir,—We, the delegates from the various districts in the Bombay Presidency to the fifth Provincial Conference, held at the Town Hall, Hirabag, Poona, on the 7th instant, have the honour to submit for the favourable consideration of the Government of India the following scheme for the reconstitution of the local Legislative Council on the basis of the India Councils Amendment Act.'"

The Local Legislative Council should hereafter consist of twenty-four members exclusive of the president. Four of these would be ex-officio, (the two members of the Executive Council, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Advocate-General), eight should be nominated by Gov- ernment, and twelve elected by the people in the following manner :—

"That for the purposes of election the Presidency should be divided into five electoral divisions, *viz.*, I, Bombay City ; 2, the Maharastra (including Thana, Colaba, and Ratnagiri) ; 3, the Guzerathi ; 4, the Karna- tic ; and 5, Sind.

"That out of the twelve members, to be elected, three be allotted to the Bombay City (one to be elected by the Corporation, one by the University, and one by the Chamber of Commerce, the Millowners' Association, and the Native Piece Goods' Association). The remaining nine members should be distributed as follows:—Two for Sind, two for Guzerat, two for Karnatic, and three for the Maharastra, including Thana, Colaba and Ratnagiri.

"That the electorate of each division, except the City of Bombay should be divided into two parts : (1) urban ; and (2) rural. The elected members of all the municipalities in each division will have the right to vote in the first, and the elected members of the Taluka and the Zillah Local Boards will vote in the other. One member will be elected to represent the urban and one to represent the rural interest in Sind, Guzerat, and Karnatic, while in the Maharastra one will represent the urban and two the rural interests.

"That any defects in the popular election such as the representation of minorities and Native States to be pro- vided for should be remedied by Government in making their nominations.—We beg to remain, etc."

Mr. S. V. Vable (Ahmednagar) seconded the proposi- tion, which was supported by Mr. F. A. Chambers (Bombay), Mr. G. P. Apte (Satara), and Mr. Pandalik Narayen (Sirsi). It was carried unanimously.

Professor Gokhale proposed—"That in the opinion of this Conference the recent orders of the Government of India on the report of the Public Service Commission are highly unsatisfactory and disappointing inasmuch as—

(*a*) The posts taken from the schedule of the statute of 1861 would have formed part of an organised service if the scheme of the Commission had been carried out in its entirety, whereas under the present orders of Government they remain isolates and unconnected posts to which appointments can be made only under the statute of 1870 ;

(*b*) The quality and number of the posts proposed to be taken away from the schedule by the Government of India are inferior to those recommended to the Public Service Commission :

(*c*) And the incorporation of the statutory civilians into the Provincial Service is extremely unfair, and aggravates the injustice already done to these officers by the decision of Government that their appointments are to special posts only.

"And this Conference records with regret that on the whole the recent orders of Government put the natives of this country practically into a worse position than they were in before the appointment of the Com- mission."

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Khare (Bom- bay), and being supported by Mr. Nimbkar (Nasik) and Mr. C. H. Sohoni (Kolhapur), Mr. Limaye (Nagar), it was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. N. V. Gokhale, of Bombay, proposed :—

"That it is necessary to point out that in the existing condition of this country, the promotion of higher education should be accepted as a primary duty of Gov- ernment.

"That the policy of withdrawing from direct contract and management of higher education which is being pursued is injudicious, impolitic, and premature. And that in this Presidency, at least where the State is the largest landlord it is the duty of Government to spend a far larger proportion of public revenue for educational purposes than is now done. Proposed by Mr. N. V. Gokhale (Bombay), seconded by Mr. K. B. Limaye (Nagar), and supported by Mr. K. R. Sahastrabudhé (Satara), and Mr. Kama (Bombay).

SIR CECIL CLEMENTI SMITH, who is a son of Dr. Smith, the once well-known headmaster of St. Paul's School, will, it is stated, shortly resign his appoint- ment as Governor of the Straits Settlements on account of ill-health.

THE VISIT OF THE VICEROY TO HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 5.

As, has already been stated, the luncheon given at Busheer Bagh was the most important function of the day. Most elaborate preparations had been made for the event, and when the hour had arrived for their Excellencies' visit to the charming residence of Sir Asman Jah, the Minister, the residence and grounds were as pretty and gaily decorated as could be wished for. His Highness the Nizam, who has not only been lavish in his expenditure over the visit, but has himself been present to witness the carrying out of each event, was also a guest of Sir Asman Jah. On each occasion his troops have lined the roads leading to the scene of festivities and neither personal effort or expense has been spared to make the city and suburbs as bright and attractive as they well could be. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lansdowne, and Staff, and the Resident and Staff, arrived at Busheer Bagh at two o'clock, and his Highness the Nizam appeared shortly afterwards, and a move was immediately made to the banqueting hall. Two hundred and fifty guests were invited to luncheon and the display made in the magnificent room was not only lavish but extremely artistic. In addition to their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne, and his Highness the Nizam there were also present Mr. J. Chichele Plowden, Mr. Arbuth- not, Captain and Mrs. Hastings, Colonel Mac- kenzie, Sir H. Mortimer Durand, Mr. J. Hewitt, Colonel Lord William Beresford, Mr. J. H. Crawford, Captain the Hon. C. Harbord, Captain Pakenham, Captain Pollen, Mr. Latimer, Earl of Kerry, Mr. Cavendish, Mr. Irwin, Mr. Bosanquet, Captain and Mrs. Adye, Captain Fagan, Surgeon-Lieutenant- Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Laurie, the Baron and Baroness Von Heyking, Mr. and Mrs. Simson, Mrs. Dick Cunyngham, Mrs. Parry Crooke, Colonel and Mrs. Elton, Captain East, Captain Lawford, Bri- gadier-General Protheroe, Lady and Miss Collins, Miss St. John, Major Westmoreland, Brigade- Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Andrew, Captain Doyne, Captain and Mrs. Eadon, Captain Armitage, Mr. and Mrs. Norwood, Captain Hutch- inson, Captain Coleman, Captain Isham, Captain Lennock, Captain Kerrick, Captain and Mrs. Thring, Captain Jevers, Captain and Mrs. Bremner, Rev. C. H. and Mrs. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Grattan Geary, Captain and Mrs. Rynd, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. MacNamara, Captain and Mrs. Nichols, Cap- tain LeQuesne, Mr. and Mrs. Swinnerton, Mr. L. Pritchard, Captain Johnstone, Captain Mason, Surgeon-Captain Scott, Captain and Mrs. Drake, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Lascelles, Captain White, Captain and Mrs. Vyvyan, Captain Monk-Mason, and Captain Little. There were also the whole of the officials and nobles of the Nizam's State present, as given in our yester- day's issue. The repast was befitting the occasion and their Excellencies and the other guests did not depart from Busheer Bagh until after four o'clock.

In the evening their Excellencies dined at the Residency, and amongst the small company was His Highness the Nizam and the members of the Staff. After dinner an evening party was given, at which about one hundred ladies and gentlemen attended. their names being the same as those who had attended the former functions.

Nov. 6.

The official programme contained only for to-day (Sunday) "Rest" and "Dinner at the Residency," but the arrangements underwent some alteration, and at the last moment was decided to visit in the afternoon the Fort of Golconda, instead of on Mon- day morning at an early hour. The weather which now appears to have settled was delightfully cool and exhilarating and everything favoured the outing. The party was only small, and was easily accommodated in the three drags which left the Residency at Chudderghat at five o'clock. Lieutenant Arbuthnot, A.-D.-C. to the Re- sident, drove down to Golconda. His Excellency and Col. Lord William Beresford took down her lady- ship, whilst Lieut. Pollen was the whip of the third drag. Amongst the party were the Baron and Ba

For all galloways W. for A. and I. raised 3 stone, about 3 miles.

Mr. Bennet's g a gall Acorn, 11st 5lbs, Captain Hibbert... 1
Mr Murray's ch w D Ake-Ake, 9st 13lbs, Mr Harrison..... 2

Captain Hibbert managed to beat Ake-Ake on this occasion, and won the first place, having led the whole way.

2ND RACE.—The "Desai's Cup."—Rs. 199. For all Arab and C.-B. Galloways Handicap. 7 furlongs.

Mr Harry's b a gal Speculation, 10st 4lbs, Owner..... 1
Mr Harrison's b a gal Soapy-Sponge, 9st 6lbs, Owner..... 0

Speculation won hands down, and as visitors ought to come first, I am sure, all were pleased that he should.

3RD RACE.—The "Gymkhana Purse."—Rs. 150. For all ponies, 13st 2lbs and under. Maidens of the day. W. for 1 raised 2st 7lbs. 3 furlongs.

Mr Ducat's b a p Khazanna, 10st 12lbs, Waddington 1
Major Richardson's b a p No-Name, 11st 7lbs, Owner..... 2
Mr Harrison's g a p Satara, 12st 11b, Owner..... 3
Mr Boyd's g a p Joe, 11st 10lbs, Murray..... 0
Col Sheringham's b ch p Warbler, 8st 10lbs, Chuckerbutty... 0

This was a really pretty race; all the horses kept close up together, Khazanna winning just by a head; and No Name and Satara close behind.

Thursday night's performance by the Cheshire Minstrel Troupe was highly successful. The troupe has won quite a reputation for themselves, and although this last trooping season has taken some of its cleverest comic singers, still the regiment kept up its good name. All the jokes were good and took well as did the local hits. The Quartermaster's stores and the new Lee-Metfords coming in for many clever allusions, not the least clever part of the entertainment was the programme. Particularly good was the "notice" on the back which read like Mother Seigl's advertisement a list of questions as to your ailments. One question was "Do you wake in the morning with your teeth standing on an end." Another "Have you any inclination to dizziness (not from the effects of drink?) Then came the magic cur: See three performances of the above troupe and see that each performance is labelled "Cheshire." The programme was very good not so long as it often is, and encores were not insisted on, yet it was almost midnight before the second part ended, and most people left before part III. began. Part I. consisted of songs and choruses all were good, but I think two stood out as peculiarly worthy of praise—"Oh Ke-Rusty, Oh Ke-Rummy," and "Polly Piecrust." The way in which Drummer Lovatt wailed in tune and time over the fickleness of this "Polly-Polly-Polly-Rolly Piecrust" was just beautiful. The finale, (walk round) "Emancipation Day" was excellent. The walk-round was very prettily and skilfully done, and the part singing as almost goes without saying in any Cheshire Regimental concert was Al. The musical director, Lance-Corporal Moore, must take infinite pains with his troupe to ensure such a pitch of perfection. Part I. concluded with a most effective tableau "Britannia." Lance-Corporal Johnson as Britannia looked carved in stone, so utterly still was the pose of the figure. Lance-Corporal Johnson as interlocutrees made up as well as ever the most feminine we it has ever been my lot to see. Part II. was a plantation scene, introducing songs, a stump oration, dance, and comicalities. The first song "Live my love, oh love," by Private James, was vociferously encored, and not till he had repeated the last verse of his encore song, "Come where my Love lies dreaming." Was he allowed to retire? The stump oration was most laughable. The song and dance "Dancing in the Barn" by Privates Hurly and McCormack was loudly applauded. The duet "OBadiah and Maria," by Bandsman West and Drummer Lovatt, was quite the funniest item in the programme. The very get-up of the singers was laughable, and the lugubrious manner in which they sang verily ver-i-ly ver-i-ly was too good. O Badiah's shocked expression was only surpassed by Maria's look of astonishment when the mutual confessions were being made. Comicalities—our old friends the hobby horses, supplemented by a leash of dogs and the Regimental donkey Tip-Top so called I presume in humble imitation of one of the officer's steeds. Will he banish me from this Elysium for the presumptive thought? Tip-Top behaved in quite tip-top style, allowed itself to be ridden by "Miss Johnson," and bore with strange surroundings in a manner highly commendable. The farce which closed the performance was "Who died first," and was very well acted.

FRIDAY, NOV. 4

The golf matches were played off. The match for best of 18 holes. Competitors:—

BELGAUM.		VISITORS.
Captain Haughton	vs.	Colonel Wodehouse
Major Saunders		Mr. Down
Mr. Boyd		Mr. Lushington.

In No. 1 Captain Haughton, won by 6 holes.
" " 2 Major Saunders, won by 4 holes.
" " Mr. Lushington, won by 10 holes.

So that the visitors won by one hole only. Golf is growing more popular here each month, just lately the course of 9 holes has been greatly improved. The fourth and fifth which could not be used when cricket was being played on the Cheshire cricket pitch are now in a new and always accessible position. There is a break between the seventh and eighth link, and players have to walk or, as I have seen done, drive in their dhumnys, about half a mile if they wish to end up at the ninth hole, which is quite near to the club. The second and seventh holes, I am asked to note, are particularly bad, and if the honorary secretary will take this little hint and alter those obnoxious holes as well as provide funds for a ladies, golf course, he will earn the undying gratitude of all golf-lovers, and their numbers grow apace.

Belgaum is getting so many energetic denizens now that perhaps, in time it will no longer be famous only for three things—brick-red roads, tumble down bungalows, and bad servants—and future globe-trotters will not dimiss Belgaum with a "one line description" like Mr. Caine has done in his "Picturesque India" Enough of Golf. Tennis must, now come on the tapis.

LADIES TENNIS DOUBLES.

BELGAUM		VISITORS.
Mrs Channer / Mrs Stretton	vs.	Miss Clark / Miss Inkson

The Visitors won both sets, first by 6 to 3, and second by 7 to 6 games. The Visitors played very well, Miss Clark in particular winning high encomiums for her back hits.

THE MIXED PAIRS.

BELGAUM		VISITORS.
Mrs Channer / Mr J O Marden	vs.	Miss Clark / Mr Owen Marden

Belgaum had the victory, winning two sets out of three. The first set was scored by the Visitor 7 to 6. The second and third both by Belgaum, 7 to 5 and 6 to 4. Mr. Channer and Mr. J. O. Marden played splendidly.

IN THE GENTLEMENS' DOUBLES

BELGAUM		VISITORS.
Mr T O Marden / Mr Boder	vs.	Mr Owen Marden / Captain Tennent

Belgaum again was victorious by 6 to 3 and 6 to 4. Capt. Tennent was slightly out of form, or perhaps the victory would not have been quite so easily gained.

TENNIS GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

BELGAUM		VISITORS.
Mr. T. Marden	vs.	Mr. O. Marden.

Again must I chronicle the fact of Belgaum scoring the win in two sets out of 3—Score 5-7, 6-4, 6-4.

BADMINTON-GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

BELGAUM		VISITORS.
Mr. Holland	vs.	Mr. Lushington.

A single at badminton is a severe test of strength, skill, and staying power, and both players were much applauded for their good play. Mr. Lushington coming in for even more praise than Mr. Holland for his placing. The first game was won after setting at 14 all by Mr. Lushington, the score being 2 to love. The second and third game were won by Mr. Holland, and the score being game to 11, Belgaum winning at game to 12.

The Ladies' Shooting Match was a pretty one, five ladies competed, and the match was won by Miss Wodehouse of Kolhapur. Her score being 56 out of a possible 60.

The following are the competitors and scores:—

Scores—H.P.S.	50 yds. 30	100 yds. H.P.S. 30	H.P.S. 60	Total 60
Miss Wodehouse	29	27		56
Miss Sherringham	27	23		50
Mrs Towers	28	15		43
Mrs Murray	24	17		41
Mrs Tennant	24	16		40

All were pleased to find that little Miss Sherringham's score was second highest and only six less than that of the winner.

The Cheshire dance last night was a very pleasant one, in spite of the extreme heat of the weather. Heavy clouds were hanging about and really the heat recalled to one's mind that endured in the Red Sea when the wind is astern. A little rain fell, but not enough to cool the air. However the lovely moonlight made the sitting out very pleasant. The dance was given in the Cheshire Mess. The ball-room was very tastefully decorated with the regimental colours, buff and cerise. Very becoming colours to all complexions, and I think all the ladies looked their very best. The dancing cloth was well stretched and nice to dance upon. The Band of the Cheshire Regiment played a very good programme, (one barn-door was danced with much vigour), and no one seemed a bit tired when "God Save the Queen" struck up a little after 2 o'clock. A capital Champagne Supper was served after the 9th, and refreshments in abundance were most hospitably provided through the evening. The guests were received by Mr. Sherringham, ably assisted by the gallant Colonel and his officers, very graciously did the honours of the evening.

The races this afternoon and a moonlight picnic to-night will wind up a most successful week.

MOFUSSIL NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NANDGAON, Nov. 5.

THE country about here has come in for its share of rain that has characterised this year by appearing at such an unusual time. The ryots, whose crops had already suffered from excessive rain, have been put to farther loss by its continuance. The time for harvesting had arrived, but owing to the rain the threshing had to be postponed with the result that the ripe grain has become damaged and discoloured. Since the rain has ceased the weather has become delightful, particularly in the evenings and mornings. This station is the railway gate to visitors proceeding to the Ellora Caves. Business has been brisk owing to the extensive preparations that were carried out at Roza for the reception of H. E. the Viceroy, who, however, was prevented by the appearance of cholera. A good many think that the scare was caused through an exaggerated rumour of the extent of the outbreak. Those that were at Roza assert that only a single case occurred, and that was an imported one from Aurangabad, the victim being the wife of an officer of the Hyderabad Contingent, who succumbed a few hours after her arrival. The weather there is said to be all that could be desired. The preparations made were done on a princely scale. Every article of furniture from tents to minor items were bran new. Two hundred tents were pitched and furnished in regal style. A host of servants were imported at considerable cost from Bombay and other places. Tons of provisions, innumerable cases of liquors of all description, and poultry of every kind were visible in the tents used as store-rooms. An idea of the quantity of provisions supplied will be gathered from the fact that only six hundred dozens of sodawater was kept in stock. The tonga service between this place and Roza was secured for Rs. 64,000 for the few days of the Viceregal visit. No expense appears to have been spared to make the arrangements perfect. Persons in a position to judge estimate the cost at the modest sum of four lakhs of rupees. The saying that "it's an ill wind that blows no good" is verified in this instance, for though several have been disappointed by the course of events the same cannot be said of the contractors who catered for the supply of the various departments. The tonga service that was available for those who were obliged to hurry away as soon as it was decided that the Viceregal visit had been abandoned, is said to be simply disgraceful. The ponies were walking skeletons, chafed, galled, and lame. The poor animals were driven by merciless jehus, who goaded the animals along in the most cruel manner. Had the Viceroy's party travelled that way, care would have been taken to remove all vestige of these objectionable sights, but as there was no fear of any important personage passing that way, the vigilance was relaxed, and those who would have had to bear the expense of carting away two dead animals were saved the outlay.

The journey of the Viceregal party after entering the limits of the Presidency was not attended by any of the *tamashas* usually witnessed on such occasions. No high official representing the Local Government was deputed to meet the party, and excepting at Bhusawal and Munmar where the station-masters with commendable loyalty had their stations decorated, in first-rate style, with foliage and bunting. None of the other stations at which the special train stopped, presented any unusual display. Government telegraph offices were opened at Chalisgaon, Nandgaon, and Manmar for special service only. The train was worked through the various districts under the personal supervision of the different Traffic Superintendents, who were thanked by his Excellency as they were relieved. Extra care was taken by the Railway Company to ensure the punctuality of the special train, and it must have been a source of satisfaction to them to find their efforts crowned with success. At Ahmednugger great preparations were also made, and a *mandap* erected on the platform for the reception of His Excellency on his return from Ellora Caves. Owing to the alteration of the programme, the half-completed preparations had to be pulled down again.

His Excellency Sir George Greaves, the Commander-in-Chief and party passed through yesterday *en route* to Nagpore. His Excellency left Poona on Wednesday morning for Dhond, where he broke journey and spent the day fishing on the river. The party left Dhond on Wednesday night and travelled to Munmar, where they again halted on Thursday, spending the day in shooting at Ankai, a village about six miles distant from the station, and returning in time to catch the train which leaves Munmar at 3-45 p.m.

Great sympathy is felt by the railway people for the sad bereavement suffered by Mr. Keily, the popular Passenger Superintendent of the Company, by the wreck of the Roumania. Mr. Keily is perhaps the oldest employe on the line, and is much esteemed by all classes, most of whom look up to him as a father.

NOTES FROM NAGPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NAGPORE, Nov. 1.

WE have had heavy rains for several days past, with heavy thunder and lightning, and we have just emerged into sunny days again, though monsoonish clouds still hang about. It is difficult to account for these unusual showers; for as a rule the slight sprinklings at *Devali* usher in the cold season. It is said that this untimely rain will damage the growing jowari crops, but it may be beneficial to the rice crop of the eastern districts. There has been a good deal of sickness lately in the shape of fevers, liver complaints, and other cognate ailments. Fortunately we have very good doctors in the Civil Surgeon, Dr. McKay, and the Assistant Surgeon, Mr. Nritya Lall Basak, and in Mr. Theobald, Pensioned Apothecary of the Madras Establishment, now in private practice.

The *Devali* holidays were made the most of by hard-worked officials and the English community generally, and pleasant relaxation, dances, cricket-matches, and billard and tennis tournaments were all crowded within the three holidays. The large native city was as usual illuminated at nights with thousands of *butties*, globes, lamps, &c. Many country-people from surrounding villages came in to enjoy the *tamasha*; and endless sweetmeat shops appealed to the palate of the multitudes by their tempting display of globose luddoos, succulent jelabees, and crisp motichoors. However the brief holiday is over, and the bread-winners have set their shoulders to the wheel again—looking forward with expectation to the 'Xmas holidays. The Chief Commissioner comes into Nagpore on the 9th instant, and after a brief stay of ten days goes into the Wardah District. The Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army is expected here on the 4th instant. The local Volunteers have been very busy the last few days drilling and perfecting themselves for certain field manœuvres in which they will have to take part when his Excellency arrives. I cannot speak too highly of the active interest which the officers of both the N. V. B. and the B. N. R. Volunteers take in their respective corps, which in drill, shooting, &c., can well hold their own with any Volunteer Corps in India.

I am glad to say that the city of Nagpore is likely to have before long a good town-hall. Some time since a fund was opened for this purpose; and, including subscriptions and a grant from the Municipality over Rs. 25,000 have been collected. Active efforts are on foot for collecting more money, and the town-hall will soon be a *fait accompli*.

On Sunday last the sad intelligence was received that Mrs. De Lange, wife of our senior extra Assistant Commissioner, was drowned in the awful wreck of the steamer Roumania. Mr. and Mrs. De Lange have a large circle of friends and acquaintances in Nagpore, and the deepest sympathy is felt with him in his sad and sudden bereavement. Mr. Venning, Commissioner, Nagpore Division, has returned from leave and resumed his post. Mr. F. C. Anderson, who was officiating for him, has reverted to his office as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner; and Mr. Laurie, officiating Secretary, goes on three months' privilege leave.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT NEWNHAM, 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, has been granted one month's general leave to Mahableshwar.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the revision of the Conservancy establishment for the Station Hospital at Steamer Point, Aden.

THE No. 13 Company, Western Division, Royal Artillery, left Mhow yesterday (8th), for Secunderabad. The No. 22 Company Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, left Secunderabad yesterday (8th), for Mhow.

CAPTAIN G. E. EVENS, 30th Beluchis, has resigned his appointment as Station Staff Officer of Kirkee, and rejoined his regiment at Loralai on appointment as Second in Command in the room of Captain Sievwright, resigned the service.

THE Secretary of State for India has sanctioned, as a temporary arrangement, the appointment of a Superintendent for the Kurnal Depot, and the revision of Staff salaries in the Remount Department as proposed by the Government of India.

THE 20th Company Southern Division, Royal Artillery from Barrackpore arrived at Colaba to-day (9th), and take over the camp equipage, tent, lascars and conservancy establishments of No. 11 Company, Southern Division, which leaves to-day by rail for Delhi.

A CLEVER GANG OF FEMALE THIEVES.

WE hear that the Bombay police have been requested by the Trichinopoly police authorities to look after and arrest certain Makranis, should they be found here with certain property said to have been stolen at Trichinopoly. It appears that there was a gang of female thieves at Trichinopoly which was known as *Makrani aurat-ki-Toli*. This *toli* consisted of twelve married women, who employed different ingenious methods to commit theft at Trichinopoly, and they defied the authorities for some time and evaded arrest. The husbands of these women used to go to different parts of the country to realise the sale of the ill-gotten property. It is supposed that Mahomed Abdoolla, the husband of the mukadam (leader) of the gang, had come to Bombay to dispose of the stolen property. The police authorities of Trichinopoly after great difficulty succeeded in arresting and procuring convictions against the women, who had become a terror to the people at Trichinopoly. After the women had been convicted, the Trichinopoly police directed their attention to arrest their husbands, and to bring them before a court of justice; but these men having got scent of the movement of the Trichinopoly police, fled from the place. The detective police, who are making vigilant search about the Makranis, believe that the Makranis are not in Bombay at present.

THE MILL STRIKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your correspondent's letter relating to the recent strike of weavers in the Sassoon Mills, I notice, it is stated, that a report has been made to the Police Commissioner that fifty of the men, who had struck, have returned to work. I have made enquiries on that point, and found that not even twenty men have returned to their work, and these are said to be relatives of jobbers. As to the statement made about the outturn of cloth necessitating a reduction of about half a pie in a pound as mentioned by your correspondent, it appears misleading. The real fact is that the weavers after weaving the usual quantity of cloth daily, when totalled up at the end of the month, should bring them their usual wages. But some of them say they have received less money by from two to four rupees each, hence the complaint. The statement regarding the new machinery giving greater profit to the weavers does not seem to be correct without satisfactory reasons given by the mill authorities, who would not reply to the people's representations. Copies of letters forwarded to the manager and the agent are herewith attached. From this you, Sir, will be able to judge the cause of the poor operatives' strike. Had a satisfactory reply been given to their representation when made the weavers would not have acted as they have done. Similar causes have unfortunately been the means of former strikes. Let us hope that this will be received in a way to prevent future troubles to all parties. The enclosed has been addressed to the employers.—Yours, &c.,

N. M. LOKHUNDAY.

To the Manager of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Bombay.

Sir,—I am requested by the weavers of your mills to bring to your notice some of the grievances, and I trust you will give them the redress they ask at your hands.

1.—Since the month of June last they are in the receipt of less wages, and not in proportion to their work. This matter, they say, they have brought several times to your notice, as well as to that of the weaving master, without any satisfactory results. Steps were even taken by them to bring it to the notice of the agent of the mills, who referred them to you.

2.—No notice was given to them of reduction in their wages as required by the rules and regulations of the mills.

3.—They are not allowed rest during Hindu and Mahomedan holidays as was the practice formerly.

4.—A very serious hardship is that they are made to pay for cloth which, owing to bad yarn, &c., is slightly defective. Considering their low wages this system entails on them pecuniary difficulties, which can more easily be imagined than described.

5.—They are generally fined for faults or no faults, and when they remonstrate they are fined twice the amount without giving any reason why the fine is inflicted.

6.—I shall be very happy if you will be kind enough to let me know at your earliest convenience what steps you have taken on behalf of the weavers to remove their complaint.—I beg to remain, Sir, your most obedient servant.

N. M. LOKHUNDAY.

A similar letter with little alterations has been forwarded to the agent of the Sassoon Mills on the 27th October, 1892.

N. M. L.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS AND THE INSECT PEST AT ALIBAG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—After six continuous bad seasons caused mostly by the "Insect Pest," in the Ashtagar division of the Alibag Taluka, in the Kolaba Collectorate, the last was a year of general prosperity. Even this year, although the rain set in later than usual, the condition of crops in the taluka, with the exception of four villages on this side of Alibag, was until lately supposed to be unusually satisfactory. The expected outturn in most cases was sixteen annas. The reason of the abovementioned four villages not sharing the general prosperity was that they had to wait till the last week of July for a copious fall of rain for transplantation purposes, while the other villages were favoured with the *Ardra* rain in the latter half of June. The average outturn of crops in these less favoured villages was expected to be about twelve annas. But still this comparatively was not bad. Prospects, however, have been considerably altered since the resent downpour of rain. A good deal of injury has been done to the standing crops that were in most cases quite ready for gathering. Reaping has been seriously retarded. Immense harm has been done to the crops that lie cut in the fields for being gathered. It is feared that in addition to the extra cost of labour for removing these crops from the water in the fields in order to dry them, a large quantity of the corn would be lost, and the rest would be so much damaged as to fetch a very low price in the market. Even in their cottages the poor peasants do not fare better. This year's excessive rain had days ago already made their straw-covered huts uninhabitable, and the rain of Monday, the 31st ultimo, caused several mud walls to give way, to the utter confusion of the poor people.

Although from the last year we have been free from the ravages of the insect pest, traces of it are still to be seen here and there. Particular species of the paddy are subject to it more than others, and although people have now thought it advisable to introduce into the land several alien kinds supposed to be free from the pest, a few of them still stick to the time-honoured species of the district, but with the same invariable result. It seems that my letters to you on this subject during the last two years have at last attracted attention in the proper quarters; for I learn that number of insects of the kind complained of were a few days ago collected in Avas, one of the affected villages, at the instance of the Mamlatdar of Alibag for transmission to the proper authorities. This is, indeed, a right step in the right direction, and an indication of the goodwill of our governors towards the governed. It is now likely that the necessary information on the subject will also be sought in the quarters where it can be had, and after a thorough investigation the causes of these pests will be explained, and due remedies proposed for the extirpation to the ryots.—Yours, &c.,

Kandewadi, Nov. 8. R. L. G.

"I WAS nearly starved abroad," said the Head Master of Harrow to the *Strand* interviewer; "that has made me careful with any of my boys who are going abroad to study languages." Mr. Welldon considers "school-mastering" a "narrow profession;" you are always dealing with inferiors, telling people what to do. That, he thinks, is what makes schoolmasters go disagreeable in old age. "When any of my teaching colleagues," he added, "come here, I always advise them to do something outside school-work—travel or write books." Judging from Mr. Weldon's experiences, a head master of a great public school, does not necessarily suffer from lack of variety in the society he frequents; for this gentleman once lunched with Cardinal Manning in the morning, took tea with Mr. Spurgeon in the afternoon, and dined in the evening with the Bishop of Winchester.

A GREAT deal is being written in Vienna just now about Madame Sarah Bernhardt, who is giving a series of performances there. The critics, a correspondent says, are agreed that in all the pieces in which Signora Eleonora Duse has also appeared the Italian actress is superior to Madame Bernhardt, and that in the pieces in which she alone plays she is incomparable. Eleonora Duse is considered the apostle of Nature, and is to be preferred to Sarah Bernhardt because the latter is artificial. One critic, in analysing the merits of the two actresses, helps himself by quoting the child's answer in the nursery dilemma—"Whom do you love best, papa or mamma?" To which the prompt response is "Both."

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the minutes of a Trustees' Meeting of the 1st instant:—

Submitted tenders aggregating Rs. 78,32,500 for the Debenture Loan of Rs. 61,61,000 bearing interest at four per cent. Tenders above par aggregating Rs. 47,66,000 were accepted in full, and the balance allotted rateably to tenderers at par.

Read Government Resolution, Public Works Department, No. 415 C.W—1629, dated 14th October, 1892, directing that detailed plans and estimates for the Branch Custom House at Prince's Dock should now be prepared in consultation with the Collector and the Commissioner of Customs.

Resolution to be recorded.

Read letter from the Managing Agents, Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, Limited, dated 20th October, requesting reconsideration of their application for a special mooring in the harbour for their steamers.

Resolution.—The Agents, Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, should be informed that the Trustees are unable to alter their previous decision in the matter.

Resumed consideration of the correspondence submitted by the Commissioner, Southern Division, relative to Messrs. Shepherd and Co's complaint that the dredgings deposited by the Port Trust at Karanja have been carried by the current into the Dharamtur Channel, and that their steamers have now a difficulty in approaching the pier at low spring tides. Read proceedings of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee.

Resolution.—The Commissioner, Southern Division, should be informed that there is no information before the Trustees to show that the Dharamtur creek has been affected by the deposit from Port Trust dredgers at Karanja, as they are not prepared to take any action in the matter.

Read letter from the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, dated 25th March, communicating the following resolution of a special committee of the Chamber:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Docks Superintendent should use his own judgment as to whether iron as landed from ships or steamers can be delivered without sorting. Should he be of opinion that it cannot be so delivered, he should ask the captain (and) or agents of the vessel to sort the iron at once, and should they fail to do so the Docks Superintendent should begin to sort forthwith, and further give notice through the Agents on what date the iron will be ready for delivery." The meeting is further of opinion that no extra rent should be charged until three days after the date of such notice of readiness to deliver, and stating that the Committee of the Chamber quite endorse the opinion expressed in this resolution and pointing out that under rule 52 for the regulation and management of the Wet-Docks the Superintendent is already vested with sufficient power to carry the resolution into effect, and stating that if this mode of procedure is adopted in every instance in future the complaints respecting the landing, sorting and delivery of iron will at once cease. Read minutes of members of the Dock Committee.

Resolution.—The present arrangements as regards sorting mixed consignments of iron appear satisfactory. The Trustees consider an extension of the number of free days from 7th to 9th justifiable, power being taken to warehouse the iron on the expiration of that period. Government sanction to amend the rules accordingly should be applied for.

Read letter from the Commissioner of Police, dated Oct. 25, stating that on the occasion of the landing of the passengers from the *s. s.* Valetta at the Apollo Bunder on 25th October considerable confusion ensued owing to there being no light in the pavilion, and suggesting that arrangements be made for lightning the pavilion whenever occasion requires.

Read memo. from the Engineer, dated 28th October, furnishing estimate of cost of lighting the pavilion with gas.

Resolution sanctioned.—The lamps should be lighted and put out at the same time as those belonging to the Municipality on the adjoining pier head.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Letter from the officiating Port Officer No. 2388, dated 29th August, stating that the dockmasters and pilots are agreed that it would be an improvement if the electric light at the Victoria Dock heads were removed and hoisted with the present one at the yard of the centre flag staff and raised as high as practicable at an estimated cost of Rs. 125, and recommending that this be done.

Letter from Mr. T. Thorburn and Commander R. D. P. Jones, R. I. M., dated 29th October, reporting that they respectively delivered over and received charge of duties of the Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, on the forenoon of the 29th instant.

Statement of town duty collected for the Municipality during September last. It amounts to Rs. 66,746-9-0 against Rs. 58,706-0-3 in September 1891.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 29th Oct. 1892.	For week ending 28th Oct. 1891.
Vessels piloted into harbour	18	21
" out of	14	16
" transported	14	12
" attended to	6	0

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCKS.

Vessels entered	8	6
" left	7	5
" remaining in dock.....	6	7

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels entered	2	6
" left.....	4	3
" remaining in dock.....	9	10

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

For week to 29th October	Tonnage.	Period of occupation including Sundays and holidays.
S.S. Woolloomooloo	2,921	1 day.
" Bondo	3,489	1 day.
Ship Imberhorne.....	2,042	2 days.
I. G. S. Patrick Stewart	1,115-5	2 days.

INDIA, RUSSIA, AND AFGHANISTAN.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed on Oct. 14:—According to news received here from a trustworthy source, Russia has not abandoned her intention, as soon as the season permits, to occupy the positions on the Pamirs held by some of her troops last summer. It is thought that Russia is the less likely to renounce her pretensions in that quarter as England is believed not to be inclined to take active steps to prevent her carrying out her schemes there. England has, in fact, restricted herself simply to diplomatic Notes, couched in terms so moderate as to lead Russian statesmen to believe that she does not contemplate intervention in the case.

The same correspondent states that it is reported that the Ameer of Afghanistan intends to take his son with him to the approaching meeting with Lord Roberts, at Jellalabad, in order to induce the latter to persuade the British Government to support him in the wish to be succeeded by this his only son, although he is not legitimate, and, therefore, not very popular in Afghanistan. The Afgans believe that, in return for this complaisance the Ameer will promise Lord Roberts to abandon the system of government hitherto carried on by him, which would induce them to abstain from revolting and from coquetting with Russia.

The *Moscow Gazette* flatly denies the assertion of the English Tory Press that any advantage based on the change of Cabinets in England was taken or attempted to be taken by Russia with regard to the protectorate of the Pamirs. It expresses its conviction that a final and friendly solution of the whole question will be made with the new British Government, despite every mischievous endeavour made by Lord Salisbury's party to embroil the two Powers.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs:—According to intelligence received from Merv statements of a forthcoming meeting between the Ameer of Afghanistan and Lord Roberts at Jellalabad have given great satisfaction all over Afghanistan, where much good is expected to result from it. In Afghanistan it is believed that the Ameer will ask Lord Roberts to obtain of the English Government a promise that, in case of his death, his only son, who is of illegitimate birth, shall succeed him. The Afghans hope that England, in giving this promise, will ask the Ameer to change his tyrannical system of Government, and to be more just and humane to his subjects, so that there may be an end to the incessant revolts and the dangerous sympathies with Russia among them. It is expected in Jellalabad that the Ameer's son, Prince Habib Ullah, will be present at the meeting.

COLONEL YANOFF AND CAPTAIN YOUNGHUSBAND.

The *Turkestan Gazette* publishes some further details concerning the late events in the Pamirs, including the meeting between Colonel Yanoff and Captain Younghusband and Lieutenant Davison. The meeting, which took place at Bozai-i-Gumbaz on the Wakhan-Daria, was, we are told, of a perfectly friendly character, and the colonel, in his capacity of host, displayed towards the British officer the most generous hospitality, and invited him to dinner:—

On the captain asking the reason of the presence of the Russians in that locality, Colonel Yanoff answered that, by order of his chiefs, he was surveying the Russian frontier, and that, for his part, he was surprised to meet on Russian soil a British cavalry officer without a permit from the Russian Government. To this Captain Younghusband replied that he was proceeding from Kashgar, across Wakhan, to India, and that he had consequently been compelled to cross Russian territory. "But I do not wish to abuse Russian hospitality," he added, not without a touch of sarcasm, "and I shall have shortly crossed the Russian frontier." Nevertheless, Colonel Yanoff represented to Captain Younghusband that the duration of his stay in Russian territory could not be left to his own choice, and that, in virtue of the instructions of which he was the bearer, he must reconduct Captain Younghusband to the Chinese frontier. In view, however, of the long distance from Bozai-i-Gumbaz and the difficulties which he would encounter by deviating from his route towards Alichur Pamir, Colonel Yanoff stated that he would be content with a written declaration from the British captain that he would leave Russian territory the following day. Captain Younghusband had, therefore, no option but to submit to the demands of the Russian officer, who in this manner discreetly avoided having recourse to extreme measures.

Captain Younghusband's declaration, which is dated Aug. 5, and is drawn up in French, is couched in the following terms:—"I——undertake to-morrow, Aug. 6, to enter Chinese territory in conformity with an order given to Colonel Yanoff by the Russian Government, and also not to return to Russian territory by the following passes (here are enumerated the names of about twenty passes), in token of which I give this compulsory certificate.

LIEUTENANT DAVISON AND THE CHINESE.

When Captain Younghusband had left Bozai-i-Gumbaz in order to return to Kashgar, Colonel Yanoff started off in a northerly direction in the hope of reaching Lake Sarikul by a straight road, but he was compelled to retrace his steps and adopt a circuitous route by way of the Bendirsk whence he marched towards Yashil Kul, Pass, in which territory, close to the Alichur, he had left the infantry portion of his detachment.

Here a fresh meeting awaited the Colonel. With the leader of the Chinese frontier pickets, who, owing to a mistake, had ventured upon Russian territory, there lived an Englishman, who carried on an active correspondence with Captain Younghusband. This Englishman gave his name as Lieutenant Davison; but he refused to offer any explanation of his presence in the country, and did not show a permit of residence from the Russian authorities. Colonel Yanoff, not caring to lose time, or to tire his men by a second journey to the Chinese frontier to re-conduct the British officer, declared that as the Russian detachment was returning to Marghelan, Lieutenant Davison must accompany it as far as Ferghana. The misunderstanding with the Chinese had still to be settled. Colonel Yanoff, accordingly, giving to his demands the character of an amicable after-dinner conversation, explained to the Chinese leader that in virtue of existing treaties the Pamir was Russian territory, and represented the necessity of immediate evacuation. The Chinese leader met this demand in a conciliatory spirit, and apparently was easily convinced of its justice, as he gave no reply, and shortly afterwards complied with Colonel Yanoff's request.

LETTER FROM GENERAL SIR JOHN ADYE.

General Sir John Adye has addressed the following letter to the *Times*:—

SIR,—Although much discussion has recently taken place on the subject of the Pamirs and of the frontiers of Russia and Afghanistan in that part of the world, there appears to be still some confusion as to the respective rights of the parties concerned, and I therefore propose to offer a few remarks on the political and military aspect of the case, quoting official documents, which, I hope, may end to elucidate the question.

About twenty years ago, in consequence of the advances of Russia southwards in Central Asia, and of her gradual absorption of the principalities of Bhokhara and Khokand, it became desirable that the northern frontiers of Afghanistan should be laid down with some precision, and a correspondence on the subject took place between the Governments of England and Russia. I may premise by saying that the Russian Government, while holding themselves free to act in Central Asia, admitted that Afghanistan and its affairs were beyond the sphere of their political influence, and within that of ours. In 1872, Lord Granville, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a despatch to our Ambassador at St. Petersburg, laid down with precision the possessions of Afghanistan all along its northern frontier. In the present instance, however, I will limit myself to the north-eastern portion, which borders the Pamirs. He stated that the territories belonging to the Ameer of Cabul were as follows:—"Badakshan, with its dependent district of Wakkan from the Sarikul (Wood's Lake) on the east, to the junction of the Kokcha river with the Oxus, forming the northern boundary of this Afghan province throughout its entire extent." (Correspondence with Russia respecting Central Asia, 1873—C. 699.) Prince Gortchakoff did not at first acquiesce in this definition of Afghan territory. He held, as regards Badakshan and Wakkan, that the chiefs of those provinces were looked upon as independent rulers, and suggested they should remain so; arguing that by this arrangement Afghanistan, instead of being in immediate contact with Kashgar, Khokand, and Bokhara, would thus have a barrier interposed, which would tend to peace. Lord Granville, however, was firm, and the Russian Government gave way. In Prince Gortchakoff's final despatch, January 1873, he said:—"The divergence which existed in our views was with regard to the frontiers assigned to the dominions of Sheer Ali. The English Cabinet includes within them Badakshan and Wakkan, which, according to our views, enjoyed a certain independence. Considering the difficulty experienced in establishing the facts in all their details in those distant parts, considering the greater facilities which the British Government possess for collecting precise *data*, and, above all, considering our wish not to give to this question of detail greater importance than is due to it, we do not refuse to accept the line of boundary laid down by England."

Before going further, it is as well to notice two points which resulted from the arrangement then agreed to—(1) That no neutral zone was recognised; (2) That no territorial rights on behalf of Afghanistan were claimed north of the main branch of the Oxus, which flows out of Wood's Lake. The agreement made in January 1873 had a quiescent effect, and for several years afterwards nothing was heard of the little-known country called the Pamirs. The only political change of importance has been that Russia, which even at that date, was practically predominant in Bokhara and Khokand (now called Ferghana), has since absorbed both in her Central Asian dominions.

In December 1883. (Central Asia, Parliamentary Paper No. 2, 1885), the Russian Government complained that the Afghans from Badakshan were making incursions, not only in Bokhara, but in the provinces of Shignan and Roshan, on the Pamirs, in violation of the agreement of 1873, and requested the British Government to exercise its influence on the Ameer of Cabul to put a stop to such aggressions, which would otherwise lead to complications. The Russian Minister specially said that "the principality of Shignan and Roshan, which is contiguous not only to Badakshan, but also to the Russian province of Ferghana, has always enjoyed an independent existence . . . . and has never ceased to be administered by native rulers."

Lord Granville, who was again our Minister of Foreign Affairs, promised to make inquiries, and in April 1884 replied that the Ameer considered Shignan and Roshan as parts of Badakshan. Lord Granville, however, in the absence of full information, proposed that an investigation should be made on the spot by a Russian, British, and Afghan Commissioner. M. de Giers, while strongly disputing the right of the Afghans to any territory north of the O

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

Six hundred and fifteen million pounds sterling! That is what France has spent since 1871 upon her army—exclusive of the war indemnity to Germany. Some considerable progress ought to have been made for this money, and there is little doubt that it has. After their defeat in 1870 the French set to work not only to restore what they had lost, but to make themselves stronger than they had ever been. The result seems to show that the money, enormous though it is in amount, has, at any rate, been well used as far as the purely military aspect is concerned. With half-a-million men kept permanently useless for anything in the way of industrial production, it is, of course, easy to indict this huge War Bill from the peace point of view. But, unfortunately, Continental politics do not admit of this point of view, and France may well think that without this large number of the industrially useless there would not be much use in all the rest. It must be remembered, too, that this huge expenditure does not necessarily mean a corresponding loss of money to the country. A good deal of it simply goes from one pocket to the other. The money spent goes largely to French workmen and French manufacturers.

Coast defenders, according to the "Broad Arrow," do not see the parallel between the advance of an army and the advance of a fleet. They think that though an army cannot advance when its communications are threatened, a fleet can continue its operations, although the enemy has cut off its communications with its port and is attacking it. They think that it is security from capture which the navy requires in the case of ports from which it draws its supplies, whereas the navy cannot move unless these ports are free from "attack." And the parallel with military strategy is up to this point fairly laid out. When Wellington advanced after the battle of Salamanca, he left Ciudad Rodrigo secure behind him. But had Soult been able to send up a force from the south to interrupt the communications between Ciudad Rodrigo and Salamanca, Wellington could not have advanced, even though Ciudad Rodrigo was not even menaced. The works of Ciudad Rodrigo were in themselves of no use to Wellington's advance; their use was to increase the strength or those troops which guarded the communications in the vicinity. But such conditions do not exist in the case of the ports of the United Kingdom. They may shelter the forces which have been guarding the communications and are driven in by the enemy, but were such a state of affairs in the least likely, the navy could not quit our shores. A full comprehension of these principles appears to be necessary in order to determine what should and what should not be done in the matter of coast defence. It is quite certain that the subject cannot even be discussed until an agreement is arrived at in respect to the truth or falsehood of these principles.

The Life Guards, upon whom a somewhat unwholesome blaze of publicity is now shining, were formed in 1660. In that year Charles II. formed into a troop a body of Cavaliers who had rallied round him in Holland. The first commandant was Lord Gerard. It was thus that the Life Guards originated. The regiment was termed "His Majesty's Own Troops of Guards," and when the King entered London three squadrons of these Life Guards headed the procession. The 2nd Life Guards originated in the same manner. The corps was styled in 1660 "The Duke of Albemarle's Troop of Life Guards," in 1670 "The Queen's Troop of Guards," and in 1788 the "2nd Life Guards." Turning to that admirable handbook, "Nicknames in the Army," we find that the Life Guards were at one time known as "Cheeses," from the old gentlemen of the corps declining to serve in it as remodelled in 1788, on the ground that it was "no longer composed of Gentlemen, but of cheesemongers." This is a singular fact, when we consider its aristocratic officering at the present time. However, the name fell into desuetude, but was revived at the battle of Waterloo, when the officer in command shouted out, "Come on, cheesemongers, charge!" The Life Guards were also called the "Piccadilly Butchers," owing to their conduct at the riots of 1810 in Piccadilly. A gentleman (Mr. Wyndham) living at the time records in his diary: "Seen the Life Guards hunting and been hunted by the mob; great uproar and confusion." This was on the occasion of Sir Francis Burdett's arrest on the order of the Speaker of the House of Commons. The Life Guards are likewise known to popular form as "The Tin Bellies "and "The Patent Safeties." Perchance, the late emeute will furnish them with a new nickname.

French military writers of the highest repute have for some time been deeply exercised on the position of their cavalry service, and they are at one in describing it as passing through a state of uncertainty and unrest. Everything pertaining to the mounted service has been the subject of keen and prolonged discussion, in the course of which numerous books and pamphlets have been published. Among the most remarkable of the latter is "The Strategic and Tactical 'Role' of the Cavalry," which has been much read both in France and in other countries of Europe. The author of this work is now announced by the "Spectateur Militaire" to be M. Ubiez, who wrote "The French Cavalry in 1884." That book created a considerable sensation about eight years ago, and the same author's "Cavalry in Modern War," which came out in the "Revue des Deux Mondes" about two years ago, likewise attracted much notice. It is complained that the French commanders, in this army have been too much left to follow their own plans, and that cohesion, discipline, and uniformity have alike suffered. The "Spectateur" says that M Ubiez demands the substitution of definite tactics for the vague and fanciful sort which has too long been the fashion in our army, and especially in the country.

M. Georges Cochery, a French Deputy, has drawn up a very exhaustive financial paper, which is likely to create a powerful sensation throughout Europe. Before proceeding to discuss the estimates for the coming year, M. Cochery gives, in a clear and succinct form, a statement of what France has spent since the Franco-Prussian war. It appears from this that from 1871 to 1893—of course, exclusive of the 5,000,000,000 paid to Germany as a war indemnity, and also exclusive of the sums expended on the navy—the military expenditure of France has amounted to the enormous sum of 15,366,000,000 francs, or over £611,000,700 sterling! M. Cochery adds that this sum does not cover the cost of the construction of "strategic railways," or the outlay for military pensions during the twenty-two years covered by his retrospective investigations, which would bring up the total to over 18,000,0000, or £720,000,000 sterling!

The most interesting part of M. Cochery's paper is that which shows the difference, numerically, between the army which fought at Metz and Sedan and that which now numbers in its ranks every able-bodied Frenchman between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five. The army in 1869, says M. Cochery, numbered 24,005 officers, 385,372 men, and 89,702 horses. The effective strength with the colours in 1892 is 28,382 officers, 434,015 rank-and-file, and 140,879 horses. M. Cochery adds:—Our peace effective in officers and men at the present day no longer represents, as was the case in 1869, the total strength of our active army. At present the mobilization doubles their number in a few days by calling out well-trained reservists, qualified to resume their military habits almost without transition. The effective strength of our active forces is thus nearly doubled on their entering upon a campaign. In addition the number on the several corps is doubled by the transformation of the old mixed regiments into reserve regiments which are henceforth to be regarded as formations "de premiere ligne," or in other words form part of army called upon to meet the first shock of the enemy. In addition, we have a second line of troops, consisting of the territorial army, which possesses well-trained cadres with men inured to military service, and capable of being properly put into a condition to take the field. The Customs supply thirty-one battalions of infantry plus three companies and two troops of horse in Alegria and seven battalions, sixteen companies and nine sections of fortress artillery. The Forest Department furnishes forty-five companies and fifteen sections of infantry plus three squadrons in Algeria and thirty-three companies of garrison artillery. In addition the territorial army, consists of 145 regiments of infantry, ten battalions of Zouaves, 121 squadrons of cavalry and eighteen regiments of artillery. The total available forces of France, including the active and territorial army thus consist of 1,650 battalions of infantry, 600 squadrons of cavalry, and 750 batteries of artillery, representing altogether a force of over two millions of men, to which should be added 850,000 men, forming the reserve of the territorial Army. The annual cost of the army averages 580,000,000fr.

The "Militarire Wochenblatt" publishes a contribution from the pen of Lieutenant-General von Rosenberg, dealing with the long-distance ride and its lessons. As this competition has aroused such interest far beyond the borders of Germany and Austria, some of the conclusions of so competent a critic may perhaps be of interest. The chief reason for the superior performances of the Austro-Hungarian officers General von Rosenberg finds in the fact that the horses in Germany are bred chiefly with the object of looking well, whilst in Austria-Hungary far more attention is paid to making them hard and wiry. The Austro-Hungarian officers further spared themselves and their horses much less than the German riders did theirs. The writer then proceeds to deny that the long-distance ride is a valuable experience, as showing what could be done in time of war. The distance, in the first place, is too great; and, secondly in a campaign it is seldom possible to make use of the high roads. On the contrary, in time of war the horses must be prepared to take their riders at full speed over the most difficult country, and hunting would be a much better training for this object than such long distance rides. General von Rosenberg is unstinting in his praise of the performances as such, and says of the Austro-Hungarian riders:—If these officers afford any criterion by which one may judge of the character of the Austrian cavalry, it is not too much to say that for riding powers, endurance, and

NOTICES.

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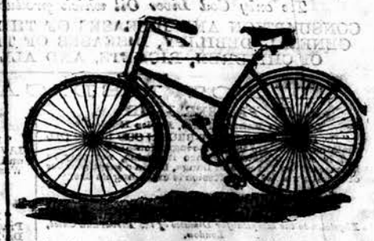

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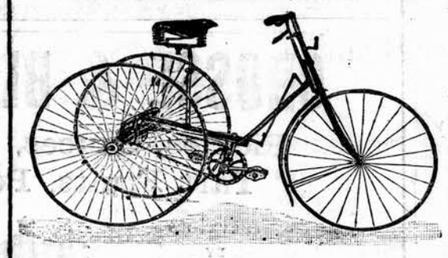

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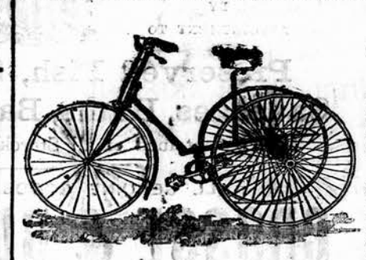

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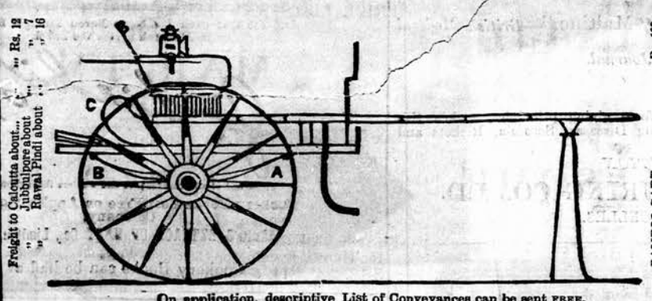

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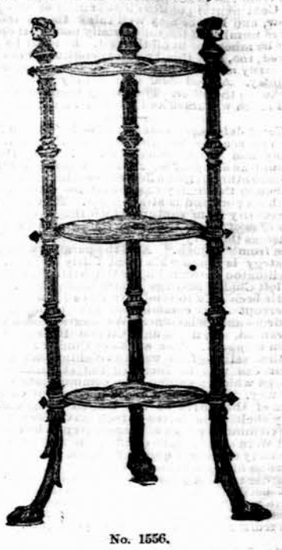

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